ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,120—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. Leigh	20th July.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3050	400	W. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4193	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3080	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B. * HYDASPES	2986	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	7680	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipt there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *vid* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China, Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo:—

CATHAY, 28th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
ROHILLA, 10th August | AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS save for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 12th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahadur," 1,500 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 7th July, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 24th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 19th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 19th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

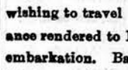
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE.

A CONSIGNMENT of specially ordered out French and English PAVEMENT TILES, CARPET and other patterns. For particulars apply to

JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHARAS
Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of High Pressure Compound Condensing ENGINES, having 18 inches and 32 inches Cylinders, 4 feet Stroke; Fly Wheel 20 feet Diameter, with 8 Grooves for 1¼ inches Ropes, of Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Company's make.

II.—Two Steel Crossland Boilers, 4 feet 6 inches Diameter by 28 feet long, Bottom Tube 2' 10" Diameter by 30 feet long, Working Pressure 100 lbs., Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Company's make.

III.—One 10 Lighter Brush Dynamo with 10-2000 Candle Power, Lamps and Cable Complete.

For Price and other particulars apply to SECRETARY and MANAGER, Hingunghat Mill Company, Limited, Hingunghat, C. P.

FOR SALE AT SIMLA.

VALUABLE SHOP AND DWELLING PREMISES.

WITH a view to retiring from business, the Premises on the Mall, opposite the Telegraph Office, known as the "ROSNA WAREHOUSE," comprising the Shop and Dwelling Quarters of the Fancy Repository, the Shop of Messrs. KELLNER & Co., and the Shop formerly occupied by Messrs. FRANCIS RAMSAY & Co., with Fittings, Furniture, &c. Frontage 145 feet, with five show windows and three entrance Doors.

For Plans, Terms, etc., apply to Mrs. CORSTORPHAN, Simla.

N. B.—This advertisement will appear for one Month only.

FOR SALE.

AN ICE FACTORY.

THE Undersigned is Instructed by the Proprietor to SELL the DECCAN ICE FACTORY, situated in the Sapper Lines, Secunderabad, Consisting of—

1st, The Factory-buildings with the Ground attached (measuring 275ft by 50ft), containing two Reservoirs;

2nd, A 1-Ton West Ice Machine, complete and in good order.

The above will be sold separately or together.

For further information and inspection apply to—

A. W. FORBES,
Pleader.

Secunderabad, 3rd July, 1894.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BRANDIES! TRADE MARK BRANDIES!

HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

	CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy ....per doz.	82 0	91 8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy ...per bot.	7 0	8 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac ....per doz.	52 8	58 8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac .... "	45 8	51 0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac .... "	39 8	44 0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY * BYCULLA. POONA.

THE "APOLLO" SHIRT

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

MAKERS.

BOMBAY.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 15-8.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout.
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	" 40
Do. extra long case	" 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs. 50
Do. do. do.	" 110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do.	" 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	" 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF
ARTIFICIAL
LEGS, ARMS AND EYES.
Trusses, Belts, Surgical Elastic Goods, Deformity Instruments, &c.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PREPARATIONS:

WE have received the following lines from one of our Up-country Constituents:—

She purified her blood in Summer with SALINE,
And everyone in Poona loved the dainty Caroline,
The chief of her admirers, a gentleman called Jules,
Who always stirred his Liver with KEMP & Co.'s GRANULES.
But to his suit Carrie would never make requital,
Preferring a course of INVIGORATOR VITAL.
He wrote: "I am resolved some day to make you mine
And strengthen your digestion with KEMP'S PAPARIDINE."
She told him to marry him would not make him khush, He'd better cool his head with KEMP'S EQUATORIAL DOUCHE,
Advising his engaging a certificated Dry Nurse
To sponge away his Prickly Heat with KEMP'S ROS ALPINUS.

Calalogues on Application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KOLA WINE.

A VALUABLE TONIC for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

Dose.—A Liqueur-glassful. It may be taken every three or four hours.

KOLA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. KOLA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol, yet require a stimulant.

KOLA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

BEG to announce that their entire New Stocks of

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

are just to hand, for present Sowing. No advance on Prices in 1893-94 Catalogue, as we depend on a greatly Increased Business to recoup ourselves for loss of greater part of our profits through the Fall in Exchange of the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty. Catalogues Free on application on receipt of As. 2 for postage.

Read "PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
Cloth Boards, Rs. 5.
A few Copies in Limp Paper, at Rs. 3-8.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs.
Packing and Postage extra.

TO LET.

AN Entire Commodious BUNGALOW at MIDDLE COLABA, opposite the Post Office.
One STORIED BUNGALOW with Two Drawing and Dining Rooms, Six Double Bed-Rooms and one Parlour together with two Kitchens, Godowns, one Coach-House, a Stable and Servants' Quarters. (Will not be let in Part.)
For further particulars apply to
JHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHRAS,
Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

SYLK'S HOTEL,
OOTACAMUND,
NILGIRI HILLS.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is the Largest in the Station, containing Comfortable Family Suites, and Bachelors' Quarters, and Table d'hote. A good Billiard Table has just been added.
Best Brands of Wines.
Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.
G. D'ANGELIS,
Proprietor.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS,
of All Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
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J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COTTAGE PIANOS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING AND
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Luncheon Baskets,
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT ATTRACTION !!

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,

IN

"KLEPTOMANIA,"

On THURSDAY, 19TH JULY, at 9-15 P. M.

NEW SCENERY FOR THE OCCASION.

Screaming Fun, Love, Anger, Surprise, Indignation
The most Ludicrous Situations: and
the Noblest Sentiments.

BOX OFFICE open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Stalls Rs. 3; Circle, Rs. 2; Pit, etc., Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Pit, &c.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

Will be given by the above Society in the

TOWN HALL,

On TUESDAY, 24TH JULY, AT 9-30 P.M.

SCHILLER'S

"LAY OF THE BELL."

MUSIC BY ANDREAS ROMBERG
FOR SOLI OF CHORUS.
SOLOISTS:—

MRS. STANLEY SMITH. | MR. E. H. HICKMAN,
MR. F. G. FOTIADIS. | MR. H. M. STEUART (the Master).

Hony. Accompanist: Miss FLOWER.
Hony. Conductor: Captain HEYMAN.
PLAN of the Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Re. 1.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM," 2,011 Tons, Captain LEFTWICH, R.N.R., will Sail for TUTICORIN direct, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 21st July, 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passages, apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A LOCAL TRAIN will LEAVE COLABA for BANDRA, at 11-55 P.M. (Bombay time), on THURSDAY, the 19th Instant, and STOP at all Intermediate Stations.

D. POWELL,
Actg. Traffic Manager.

Bombay, July 17th, 1894.

MINTON TILES.

"MINTON" White Enamelled Bath-room and Wall TILES, 6 ins. square. Price, Rs. 2-8 per Dozen.

Pavement, Art, and Encaustic Tiles supplied from Stock, or procured to Order. Artistic Furniture Tiles in great Varieties always in Stock. Further information on application to

WARDEN & Co.

32, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, the "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT, as approved by Engineers. It is of a light grey colour and well ground, so as to pass through a 50 B. W. gauge sieve (or 2,000 meshes to the inch) with not over 10 per cent. residue.

This Cement will set within 6 hours after being mixed with water. Tensile strength 300 lbs. per 1½ inch square block.

WARDEN & Co.

32, Medows Street, Fort.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity:—

They are Guaranteed to be made of Pure, Unmixed Mangalore Clay;
They are not reduced in value by Admixture of different sorts of clay;
They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various Improvements are by far and away the best Roofing material either made or sold in this country;
They are so thoroughly fitted and compressed, that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant, and cheap;
They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless Imitations.

For Illustrated List, and every other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents, Hummum Street.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Medow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1894, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To approve of the appointments as Directors of Messrs. Sorabjee Muncherjee Nicholson and E. W. Campbell, in place of Mr. A. Bruel, proceeded to Europe, and Mr. P. Benn, who has resigned.
4th. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5th. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th day of July to 25th day of July, 1894, both days inclusive, during which period the Books will be open for the Inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
BRUEL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 17th July, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ISHWARLAL AMRUTLAL DAVE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

MANEKLAL AMRUTLAL DAVE, the Executor named in the Will according to the tenor thereof .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10th Day of July in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 10th Day of July, 1894.
MANEKLAL AMRUTLAL DAVE,
In Person.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
BIRTH OF SHAKOONTALA,
THE FIRST OLEOGRAPHIC PICTURE

PUBLISHED FROM
THE RAVI VARMA
FINE ARTS LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS,
IS NOW READY FOR SALE.
PRICE: Rs. 6.

SECOND & THIRD PICTURES,
"LAXMI & SARASWATI,"
PRICE, Rs. 2 Each,
WILL BE READY IN SEPTEMBER.

Prices quoted for Cash with Order, or by Value Payable Post. Packing and Postage Extra.

Apply to the MANAGER, Girgaum; or Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay. Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Property in Nagdevi, Butcher Street advertised to take place To-day, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazaar, the very valuable substantial teak and blackwood furniture, comprising dining, drawing and bedroom suites, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Richard, Lipp and Sons (Hose & Co.), rich table ornaments, windproof, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, handsome pictures, rich glassware and crockery, &c.
The above is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hamilton Hotel Compound, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome black and teak wood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, a splendid square pianoforte by Schiedmayer (Soundy and Co.), almost new, pictures, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, Singers' hand-sewing machine, etc, the property of J. W. RUSSEL, Esq.
The property will be one view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Berkley Place, Byculla, the handsome black and teak-wood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, pictures, wind-proof lamps, fancy table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, &c., the property of A. LEITH, Esq.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 12 CASES COLOURED SATIN.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Benarsidas Dyashunker, Delhi—

733 { 4387-89 / 4694-95 / 4759-81 / 4938-40 } 12 cases coloured satin.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 18, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR RARE OLD WHISKY AND BRANDY AND EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.

Under instructions from the Attorneys for the Official Receiver and Liquidator, the Army, Navy and Civil Service Society of India, Limited, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

24 boxes Special Reserve very old Highland whisky.
14 boxes Walter Scott's rare old Midlothian whisky.
12 boxes Glavier Pere and Fils Special Cuvee Extra Dry Champagne in quarts and pints.
9 hogsheads of superior rare old Brandy of 1855, 1877, 1885, and 1889 vintage.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAMER TANJORE.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

The Steamer Tanjore, with her masts, rigs apparel, &c., as she now lies in the Prince's Dock. She has a gross tonnage of 2,262, tons and nett tonnage of 1,403. She was built in the year 1865, by Thames Iron Works, London. Her length is 321·2 ft., breadth 38·1 ft., depth 26·4 ft., poop 93 ft., forecastle 51 ft. She has compound 2 cylinders, 52" and 96", stroke 48", engines of 450 horse-power made by J. Howden & Co., Glasgow.
The above steamer is now on view at the Prince's Dock, and will be sold in one lot with the exception of chronometers and coal.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 powerful C.B. Chesnut pony, about 13-2, aged quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 bay waler gelding, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong victoria with a grey Arab horse and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 18, 1894.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

HENRY CONDER,
Acting Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1894.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HAVING been TRANSFERRED to the MELBOURNE BRANCH of the above Company, I have TO-DAY GIVEN OVER CHARGE of this Company's Affairs, in the Bombay Presidency, to Mr. H. F. WAGSTAFF.

ARTHUR E. TRAPP.

Bombay, 16th July, 1894.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 12, 1894.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-10 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1894.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-20 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay; July 12, 1894.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1894.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-40 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 12, 1894. Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-50 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 12, 1894. Agents.

DHULIA MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE PRESIDENT of the Dhulia Municipality is prepared to receive Tenders (which should be Sealed and Marked "Tenders for the Supply of Pipes, &c.") up to 12 noon, on the 10th of August, 1894, for the Supply at SITE of CAST IRON PIPES and VALVES, &c., required for the Extension of the supply and service Mains and Town distribution.

2. Copies of Specifications and Conditions of Contract can be obtained on application to the Chairman, Dhulia Municipality, on payment of Rs. 8, or they can be inspected at the Office of the Municipality at Dhulia any Week-day between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

3. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the Tenders without assigning any reason.

A. CUMINE,
President, Dhulia Municipality.
Dhulia, Municipal Office, 9th July, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 424 OF 1888.

CAWASJEE ADURJI BAMJI .....Plaintiff

VERSUS.

GOOLBAI, Widow of HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI, MOTIBAI, Daughter of the said HORMUSJI ADURJI BAMJI, and Wife of RATANJI JAMSETJI KATRUCK, and the said RATANJI JAMSEDJI KATRUCK, RATANBAI, Widow and Administratrix of EDULJI HORMUSJI, SONABAI, Widow and Administratrix to the Estate of RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI, HALIBAI, Widow, and NAVAZBAI, Daughter of FRAMJI ADURJI BAMJI, and the Wife of the said DORABJI HORMUSJI BAMJI .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1889, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1894, at the hour of the three of the clock, in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants or any of them or of the heirs or legal heirs or legal representatives of each of them as have died since the date of said Decree or any of them, and of any other heirs or legal representatives of Hormusji Adurji Bamji and Framji Adurji Bamji, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, forming one apartment in a chawl or range of three houses or apartments assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1765, and Street No. 10, situate, lying and being within the Fort, and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in Parsee Panchayet Lane, containing by admeasurement seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, be the same a little or more or less, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range, now or formerly the property of Curseji Dorabji Bangalee, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Nanabhoy Pestonji Lakrawalla, but now of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, on or towards the North by the Parsee Panchayet Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond the passage by the property of Nanabhoy Nowroji Setna, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.—, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 304.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, Attorneys of the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI and DINSHAW,
Attorneys for the Widow and Administratrix of the Plaintiff.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ..... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—
If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT SON OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The infant son of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of York was baptized by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at White Lodge, to-day, in the presence of her Majesty the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other Royalties, and was named Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David.

THE INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

THE *TIMES* ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The *Times* comments on the recent letter addressed by the Indian Parliamentary Committee, consisting of one hundred and fifty members, to the Secretary of State for India, which asserted that the annual official explanation of the financial difficulties of India was untrue. The letter maintained that during the last decade the increased revenue was nearly enough to pay the expenditure entailed by low Exchange rates twice over. It also dissented from the plea that further retrenchments in the Indian military and civil expenditure were impracticable.

The *Times* disagrees with the views of the Committee. It considers that Lord Lansdowne has rendered a public service by arranging to bring the great questions involved in the Committee's letter before the House of Lords during the present week.

The *Times* again stigmatises the course adopted by the Home Government of imposing upon Lord Elgin and Mr. Westland the exemption of Manchester goods from import duty in order to conciliate the Lancashire vote.

It deplores the Cantonments Bill, and in conclusion, observes that the responsibility of the management of Indian affairs has not merely passed from the Indian Government and India Council but is also passing from the hands of the Secretary of State to every self-formed Parliamentary group whose whole vote has to be conciliated, or whose obstruction has to be bought off.

THE *TIMES* ON THE BLUE-BOOK—INDIA, 1893.

The *Times*, in commenting upon the Blue Book, which has been issued on the progress and condition of India up to the end of 1893, considers that reduction in military and civil expenditure of India is impracticable, and that the imposition of import duty on cotton goods is the first and most obvious measure to avert a possible financial collapse.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 17.

The damage done by the shocks of earthquake here is estimated at £ (Turkish) 6,000,000.

Over two hundred persons have been killed in Constantinople alone.

THE VISIT OF THE KHEDIVE TO THE SULTAN.

His Highness the Khedive of Egypt is at present staying on board a yacht.

THE LABOUR TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

COLLAPSE OF THE STRIKE AT SACRAMENTO.

NEW YORK, JULY 16.

Advices received from California state that the strike has virtually collapsed at Sacramento, and the trains are running without any interference.

There are, however, occasional riots, but the troops find no difficulty in dispersing the mob.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Bombay mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE FOUR PER CENT. LOANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

The following is the statement of conversions in England, up to Friday last, of Four per Cent. Rupee Loans converted into 3½ per Cents up to 13th July, 1894 :—In England—Loan of 1832-33, amount Rs. 76,500 ; of 1835-36, Rs. 34,700 ; of 1842-43, Rs. 53,29,800 ; of 1854-55, Rs. 22,16,800 ; of 1865, Rs. 10,61,800 ; of 1879 (reduced) Rs. 4,15,600—total, Rs. 91,35,200.

A considerable amount of loans, other than of 1842-43, is coming in.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REPLY TO THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following is the Government of India's answer to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, regarding the non-issue of the notification of the Four per Cent. Loans at Madras. This arose solely from the distance Madras is from the head-quarters of the Government. Details of schemes, such as the present one, have to be mainly settled by telegraphic correspondence with reference to the current state of the market, and within a very short space of time, and when once settled, it is of the utmost importance that actual operations should not be delayed. The legal obligation of the Government, according to the tenor of promissory notes, is discharged by the publication of the notification in the *Gazette of India*, at Simla. On the present occasion, if the notification had been issued in Madras as well as in Calcutta and Bombay, the Government of India must have postponed the issue of the notification till the 2nd July, at least; and such a delay was considered impossible, under the circumstances, for commercial cities other than Bombay and Calcutta. The main features of the scheme were supplied to newspaper correspondents in Simla. It is stated by the Chamber of Commerce that no official intimation was received in Madras till July 4, but it is presumed that the *Government Gazette*, published in Bombay, on the 30th June, arrived in Madras, on July 2. The Government of India, however, assure the Chamber of Commerce that the action of the Government of India was not to ignore the claims of Madras as a Presidency town, but solely on account of the delay. As regards the proposal for an extension of time, the Government of India regrets that it is not possible to comply with the request on legal grounds. The letter of bond is discharged by the publication of the notice of discharge after three months, the terms of conversion being, technically speaking, to offer on the part of the Government to make new arrangements, which, to each holder, is of greater advantage than he is entitled to claim under the terms of the note. The Government is bound, in the interests of the State, to select times and methods in such a manner as, in its judgment, will most effectually secure the conversion. Recent conversions are since then published, showing that in none of these cases was time allowed for postal communications between the agents in this country and the principals in England. Finally, as regards communications between principals in England and agents, the date of notification was such that all the three Presidency towns were placed precisely on the same footing.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 17.

After the durbar at Lahore the Viceroy will visit Delhi, Cawnpore, and probably some other large towns in the North-West Provinces.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

No plans or details are yet settled regarding the programme of the Lahore durbar ; and nothing definite will be arranged for some weeks to come. The date has still to be fixed, although the durbar will be held during the last week of November. The only further details yet known are that all the Native Chiefs of the Punjab will be present at Lahore to meet his Excellency the Viceroy on arrival ; and they will also attend the durbar.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

The reports on the various sanitary administrations are now being prepared by the Government of India, having been finally approved of in the Home Department.

THE PUNJAB IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

It has been finally decided now that the Punjab Imperial Service Troops will be stationed at Mian Mir during his Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

Owing to heavy rain, the mouth of the Khojak Tunnel, on the Chaman side, has been blocked, and through running will not be restored for some days. The Shelabagh Station yard has also been considerably damaged.

MOHURRAM IN CALCUTTA.

A RIOT NIPPED IN THE BUD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

On Saturday, at midnight, when Mr. Price, the Collector, and Mr. Moore, District Superintendent of Police of Balia, were guarding the congested thoroughfare, during the Mohurram, their men were attacked and severely beaten. The men were ordered to fire ; and the riot was quelled by a few charges of buck-shot into the rioters' calves. Four were wounded. The men are in hospital. The Collector and the Police Superintendent are much praised for their prompt action in preventing the riots from spreading.

THE *SUNDAY TIMES* CASE.

The *Sunday Times* case comes on for hearing to-morrow.

THE PENAL CODE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 17.

The Government of India intend amending Act XXVII. of 1870, which amended the Indian Penal Code.

THE BAREILLY MEMORIAL.

The Commissioner of Bareilly, yesterday, opened an official inquiry into matters dealt with in the recent notorious memorial, signed by three Hindus of Bareilly to the Viceroy regarding cow-slaughter.

A GIGANTIC LANDSLIP.

News from Kulu reports a great landslip in the Solung Valley which engulfed the entire Shepherd's Encampment, burying nine men, seven horses, and some thousands of sheep.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here the day before yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, from Karachi, arrived here the day before yesterday evening.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this morning.

PENANG, JULY 16.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 17.

Mail-steamer Bengal from Calcutta arrived.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Penang, on the 17th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 1-8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	101⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55¼
Bar Silver	28 3-8

THE BAIGRIE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following report has been addressed by the Honourable Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., Chairman of the Baigrie Memorial Fund Committee, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department :—

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1755, dated the 29th of September 1888, I am requested by the Committee of the Baigrie Memorial Fund to submit the fifth annual report.

As Government are aware, the friends of the late Colonel Baigrie invested Rs. 10,000 in the 4 per cent. loan of 1879 as the nucleus of a fund for the purchase of pictures to form a gallery for the City of Bombay. It was hoped that the enterprise and pride in their own fair city which have characterised the leading citizens of Bombay would have supplemented the endowment by generous contributions towards a gallery which would be in effect their own propertry and give to Bombay an advantage possessed by no other city in India. The main object of the Committee has been to select pictures of established reputation and of such a character as to commend themselves to the best taste of the country. The choice of copyists has been entrusted by his kind permission to the Earl of Carlisle, who not only selects but subjects to his own approval the work of the artists. The collection at present consists of eight pictures, namely :—Portrait of Lord Lawrence, after G. F. Watts, R.A., the Temeraire, after J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Lord Heathfield, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., the Right Honourable William Pitt, after T. Gainsborough, R.A., the Vagrants, after F. Walker, A.R.A., Dedham Mill after J. Constable, R.A., the Doge Leonardo, after G. Bellini, Satyr playing with fowls, by T. Till (original).

The Committee have suffered with others by the fall in the exchange value of the rupee, and it was with much regret that they lately found themselves unable to conclude a very favourable bargain for a picture which Lord Carlisle could have purchased for them for half its value. An appeal to the public produced a solitary offer of help of which the extent was not stated. The offer of the picture had to be declined. The funds at present available are Rs. 649-8-2.

It is in contemplation to select an early Flemish portrait as a suitable companion to Bellini's Doge. It has been suggested to the Committee that they should purchase the best pictures exhibited in India by native artists, but whilst recognising the interest of such a collection, they are unable to depart from the principles of the trust and the programme laid down for their guidance. They are confident that the public will appreciate the possession of a gallery in which are exhibited approved copies of the masterpieces of Europe, and that native art as well as the public taste will derive benefit and pleasure from the ultimate fulfilment of their programme.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 16.

10 p.m.	76·0

TUESDAY, JULY 17.

6 a.m.	76·5
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	79·0
4 p.m.	78·4

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 29.

OF making many books on the monetary question there is no end. The latest addition to the fast-growing literature on the monetary controversy is by Mr. J. C. Auldjo, of Dundee, who entitles his pamphlet, "A Minutely Critical Essay on the Bimetallist Arguments and the Monometallist Policy of Drift." He considers that for our financial troubles "the only real solution" is the adoption of the single silver standard, gold being left to circulate at its commercial value. In this proposal there is nothing which really conflicts with the proposals of the bimetallists. Professor Suess, for instance, advocates bimetallism as a transitional arrangement. He believes, as an eminent geologist, that the world will be forced back to the silver standard sooner or later, because within a comparatively brief period no more gold will be obtainable, whereas silver offers a prospect of a continuous steady supply adequate to the needs of the world for monetary purposes. Jevons's latest objection to bimetallism was the sentimental one that it would bring about a reversion from the gold to the silver standard, which, in his opinion, would be retrogression from a more convenient to a more bulky form of currency ; but this reasoning was answered in anticipation long ago by Ricardo, who maintained that silver would be a better standard than gold, and that the use of bank-notes would remove all objections to its greater bulk. The advantage of bimetallism is that as long as gold remained in circulation the ratio internationally agreed upon would necessarily be maintained ; and if the yellow metal disappeared from circulation it could only be in consequence of vastly increased consumption for the arts and a total failure of the supply, and the universal silver standard would thus be automatically established without the slightest economic disturbance. Thus so long as bimetallism lasted it would be a temporary solution of the problem, and if it eventually ceased it would leave in its place and in actual operation Mr. Auldjo's "only real solution." These are the views which Professor Suess has so ably expounded. Making allowance for Mr. Auldjo's occasional historical inaccuracies, his pamphlet is better worth reading than many which have been published on the subject. He gives interesting evidence as to the injury which has been inflicted on Dundee industry by the neglect of the question.

"The Indian Exchanges" is the title of a pamphlet, written by Mr. William Douglas, of Glasgow, and embodying recommendations he has made to an "eminent statesman and financier." They are :—First, that the Secretary of State for India should borrow gold in London to pay the home charges and refuse to sell Council drafts below a minimum of 1s. 2½d., with the hope that an eventual rise in the value of the rupee to 1s. 4d. will pay for three years' interest on the loans, and that the future sale at that rate of the rupees stored and ear-marked against the loans will provide gold for their repayment ; and, secondly, that the Manchester exporters to India should store the rupees for which their goods are sold in an official storehouse in India, and receive warrants to bring home and offer as "a good security," always, of course, with "a proper margin," for further advances from English and Scotch banks, such advances to be repaid by sales of the rupees as "the new par made itself." The chief organ of Manchester interests as might be expected strongly objects to these proposals. It writes thus : "As regards the first part of the scheme, recent experience does not justify the expression of any opinion as to what leaps in the dark the India Council may or may not be willing to take. As regards the second, Mr. Douglas must first catch his merchant willing to store rupees, and his English or Scotch banker willing to advance on them. Perhaps, in a second pamphlet he will tell us what would happen to the merchant, the banker, and the Indian Government if, with a rising Indian exchange coincident with falling exchanges in all other silver-using countries, the Indian balance of trade continued to disappear. If, as Mr. Douglas tells us, 'exchange is simply the index of trade and turns mainly on the balance of indebtedness,' why is it necessary for Mr. Douglas to propose any scheme at all for bolstering up exchange and 'monopoly value ?' But can Mr. Douglas seriously think that the rate of exchange has no influence on the volume of trade one way or the other ? The phrase about the 'index of trade,' like many other phrases which are good enough if used in reference to conditions to which they legitimately apply, has no meaning in this case. When trade is carried on between two countries which can discharge their balances, one way or the other, by remittances of bullion which is legal tender on both sides, the rate of exchange is an 'index of trade ;' but when there is no money common to both the 'index' idea is sheer nonsense. How can the rate of exchange between India and England be an index of trade between the two countries when, whatever the balance of trade may be, the exchange, in spite of the fictitious 'monopoly' value of the rupee, continues absolutely dependent on the price of silver in a third and quite outside market ?"

Complaints are being made in Lancashire that the cotton exporters are not taking that deep interest in the Ship Canal that might be expected from them. At a recent meeting of shareholders the merchants engaged in the coasting trade had the field almost to themselves. While acknowledging the undiminished faith and determination noticeable in the speeches made by these gentlemen, the *Manchester Guardian* laments that they were not "backed up by a larger number of conspicuous representatives of the great foreign trade of the country and of the staple industry of the county. The full success of the Canal and the development of that direct produce import traffic from which they promised indirect benefits to the community are to be expected must, continues the paper, be dependent on the growth of an export traffic to more distant markets. It would be anomalous, for instance, if Manchester should have a Ship Canal and yet send none of her goods by that route to the greatest of all her markets—those in the Far East. It was, undoubtedly, with a view to obtaining at least a share of such trade that the Ship Canal was constructed, and we must infer that if the Canal offers the advantages sufficient to attract a large coasting traffic those advantages should become apparent in regard to the more distant foreign trade. There are many reasons why the two must, to a certain extent, help each other. In other words, if the foreign traffic does not develop there will be grave reason to fear that the coasting traffic of the Canal will never attain adequate dimensions, and may even fall off. The Canal will not be used unless it saves money both for the merchant and the shipowner, and if it does this for the home-trader and the owner of Irish, Glasgow, and other coasting vessels, it ought, so to speak, for precisely the same reason, to become practically one end of the Suez Canal." Furthermore impatient shareholders are asked "whether at present it is not more important to think about creating traffic than about earning interest. If, for instance, a given volume of traffic can be obtained with a given scale of charges, and double the volume could be secured if the charges were reduced one-half, it might be better to make the reduction although there would be no increase of revenue. In short, it might prove to be a wise policy for a time to make great sacrifices of revenue for the sake of additional traffic, always provided that the amount required to cover working expenses and maintenance was secured. When the currents of traffic are running strongly and the mutually dependent branches of trade have been built up, the time for demanding adequate payment for the use of the Canal will have arrived and the harvest may be gathered."

Meanwhile Liverpool is seriously considering what steps to take to save its shipping trade from being swallowed up by its greedy neighbour. "The Ship Canal" Committee of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have just issued their report. They point out that since 1858 Liverpool's percentage of the trade of the United Kingdom has been decreasing; that trade has increased at Glasgow, Cardiff, and minor ports, largely owing to preferential railway charges ; that with equal freights from abroad to Liverpool and Manchester, Liverpool, as compared with Manchester, has only a moderate advantage in carriage to four out of thirty-three manufacturing towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire ; that the Canal directors are now offering special advantages to special trades, timber having an advantage of 4s. per ton ; and that the charges for over-side shipments at Liverpool are, compared with other ports, abnormally high. In these circumstances the committee recommend that the schedules of Liverpool tonnage rates, dock rates, and town dues should be examined and revised ; that a simpler system of collection should be adopted, and that wharfage or landing charges be substituted for dock rates and town dues ; that exemptions from rates be on a more uniform scale ; and that dues on over-side shipments be reduced. They further recommend an inquiry into the abuses and defects of the present master porterage system, and its revision on the lines of the service terminals of the railway companies. Dealing with the dock estate, the report advises the Chamber to urge that two-storey sheds be substituted for the existing ones ; that arrangements be made with the railway companies for direct communication with the docks ; that the timber bye-laws be revised to ensure the maximum cheapness and despatch ; and that the charges on live cattle be reduced. In view of the decline in the proportion of trade through Liverpool, the committee urge the funding of the dock board debt, a procedure which would save one per cent. in interest and leave a large surplus which should be rigidly applied to the reduction of charges. Lastly, a general manager or paid chairman of the dock estate should be engaged in place of the present voluntary management. The report which will be submitted to a general meeting of the Chamber has been received with equanamity in Manchester, where it has all along been expected that when once the Ship Canal was started Liverpool would be compelled to reduce her dock charges.

The flagrant abuses which have flourished under the present regulations for the issue of debentures by companies have at last stirred up the energies of the legislating M.P. A bill has been prepared and introduced into Parliament by Sir A. Rollit and Messrs. Arnold Forster, Mather, Bucknill, and Barrow, for the better control of debenture issues. Under the provisions of this bill the usual return made by every company to Somerset House should, in addition to its present information, specify "all mortgages and charges specifically affecting property of the company, together with a short description of the property mortgaged or charged, the amount of charge created, and the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to such charge." The reform thus proposed would be a larger one than many might anticipate, for unless the promoters have drawn the bill so that the trustees for an issue of debentures are considered as holders of the mortgage they represent, this bill would mean the deposit each year of a list of debenture-holders by every company which has issued such securities. This is a much-needed reform, and it is sure to lead to a great outcry from the officers of companies. Still, we are only too glad to see the proposal made, but fear that the bill, if passed into law, would not fulful its main object—that of preventing debenture issues which are an infringement upon the rights of trade creditors. For the list of charges upon the property would only have to be deposited with the share-list at Somerset House, and, although this is supposed to be done once a year, it is often once only in thirteen or fourteen months, and no one seems to be much afflicted if the interval is eighteen months. The *laches* of secretaries in this matter is evidently recognised by the supporters of the bill, who add a clause compelling every company to have its general meeting at the latest within fifteen months of the previous one. As the general meeting governs the Somerset House return, this bill itself would practically give a company about sixteen months between the deposit of each return. Such an interval would take away to a great extent the value of the Act. The debenture issues most complained of by traders are those by insolvent companies, who charge their assets at almost the last moment. To give them sixteen months to play in is, in fact, to give them all the rope that they need. Besides, it is quite possible to arrange the accounts once a year, so as to enable a charge of this kind to momentarily disappear, only to reappear after the return has been made. Far better, then, and simpler, would it be, in my opinion, to treat these mortgage or debenture charges like bills of sale. Then all chance of secrecy would be removed, for the holders, in order to render their bonds valid, would be forced to have them registered within a few days of their creation.

Lord Rosebery's ownership of the Derby winner has occasioned so much talk about gambling and speculation in all forms that it is not surprising that the "Mining Journal" should have taken up a defensive attitude in regard to the industry which it is its business to uphold. It points out that whenever a mining boom occurs those who during a previous inflation suffered by virtue of what they are pleased to call their innocence are usually to the fore with a voice of warning to the guileless public. "Beware of mining promoters ; have nothing to do with mining," is their cry. Sometimes the note of alarm is sounded by those who, more experienced than their fellows in "ways that are dark and tricks that are"—profitable, took advantage of speculative cupidity in days agone, and themselves perpetrated a swindle in mining. This is not the name they call it by. In their estimation it was a well-conducted and highly-lucrative operation. It is the man who lost his money who takes a sombre view of the transaction. We admit there is as much, probably more, swindling carried on in the name of mining than will be found associated with any single industry save that of horse-dealing. Why is this ? Is it because mining is another form of gambling ? That it competes with roulette and horse-racing in providing excitement for those who follow it, and that it sometimes rains down fortune into the lap of the lucky speculator, is perfectly true. It does provide excitement, and oftentimes enriches those who legitimately follow it, but it has unfortunately degenerated into gambling among those who do not know a mine from a mule, and whose interest in the industry is confined to operations on the Stock Market. These are the people who become an easy prey to the professional exploiter, and who are the first to cry out that mining is at best but a gamble in the guise of industry. And what they say is true, but they are the people who have made it true. Their interest in mining has been the interest which the punter takes in the tables at Monte Carlo. There the colour for the moment in highest favour is backed. In the mining market the most fashionable field is the one to which the "mining public," as it is called, send their money, never thinking whether it is the best field open, but blindly following the fashion in the hope that prices will rise, and that there are folks in the world less astute than themselves who will follow the rush and buy at top prices, permitting them to clear out at a handsome profit. People imagine this is mining. Mining ! As well say the Stock Exchange is a Natural History Museum or a Zoological Garden. The ordinary mining market operation is little better than staking money at the gaming tables of the Riviera, and not one whit safer than backing horses. But mining as an industry is not to blame for this. The industry itself is one of the most legitimate in the world. It seeks for the hidden treasures of the earth, wins them in a crude state, and transforms them into a marketable condition. Judgment, experiences, and scientific knowledge are indispensable to success, and if the investing (or, shall we say, speculating ?) public would only keep cool heads, they would find mining as safe an investment as any industrial undertaking under the sun.

Although the more seasonable weather which has set in during the last two or three days has induced a much quieter tone in the grain markets, prices have not given way, and the recent advance is fairly well maintained. Intelligence of the prospects of the crops abroad received during the past week are not in all cases quite so favourable as before. In Italy, for instance, cold and wet weather has retarded the maturing of grain. Wheat and barley are being cut in the southern portion of the Peninsula, and the ears are to a large extent, reported to be defective. In Germany also the crops are backward owing to low temperature, although so far no very serious or irreparable damage is spoken of. In Austria and Hungary the prospects are fairly good, but from the Danubian States the reports are less encouraging, and it is not expected that the yield will reach an average. The barley crop throughout Algeria is excellent in quality and abundant. In Spain the harvest promises to be quite satisfactory, and the cutting of barley has commenced. In France, says *Dornbusch's* report, the sunshine of the last few days has dispelled the somewhat gloomy forebodings previously entertained. In Ireland, according to numerous reports published by the *Farmer's Gazette*, the harvest outlook is decidedly less favourable than it was at the corresponding period last year. Nearly everything except grass is backward, and potatoes as well as flax were more or less injured by the May frosts. The condition of the barley, oats, and root crops is very varied, but taken altogether it is hardly up to the average.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE cause of the Gurkha Association is progressing most favourably, and the essentially charitable object of its endeavours is now thoroughly understood and appreciated. The Viceroy and his staff have all subscribed most liberally ; so also have Sir Mortimer Durand, Sir A. P. MacDonnell, Mr. Cunningham, General Galbraith, and the officers of the different departments at Simla. All are unanimous in their desire to encourage this military charity, and to place it at once on a firm basis. It is also most gratifying to find British regiments and batteries coming forward *en masse* to help substantially in providing for the orphans of their gallant comrades in arms, the sturdy, faithful, cheery little Gurkhas. Nothing is too good for such men—aliens as they are like ourselves, and we feel certain that no Englishman will grudge a small donation towards the maintenance of their orphans. Gurkhas have fought and bled for us on many a hard-fought field, and they are ready and anxious to do so again and again ; let us then be generous and give them something in return.

THE Presidency Port Officer lately informed Government that Madras is the only port where rocket life-saving apparatus can be used with advantage, owing to the fact that at nearly all the coast-ports the shoal water is so far out that a rocket fired from the shore would never reach a ship which had grounded. In these circumstances, Government has approved of a proposal made by him that the maintenance of rocket apparatus at the ports of Gopalpur, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam and the exercise carried out by Volunteer companies which was sanctioned in 1889 be abandoned. The apparatus will be maintained at Madras and quarterly exercises continued as hitherto. The apparatus at all the ports is reported to be pretty well worn out ; it would have had to be renewed shortly. The old gear is to be disposed of to the best advantage.

THE cloth merchants in Cawnpore, Amritsar, and Delhi continue sending in demands of all kinds, and when their wishes are not acceded to, threaten to pass a resolution in their "Trade Union" Society to prevent all dealers from giving any further orders to the agents concerned. They have, however, not printed their circulars yet in English, so that their motives for the hostile position they have taken up still remain unknown. Vernacular letters are supposed to be ready, but if so, nobody has seen them, not even natives. The Chamber of Commerce intended holding a meeting on the 9th instant to investigate matters, but Mr. Dockeril having died on that date the meeting was postponed till the 13th.

IT is understood that the water-works at Lucknow are already so far advanced that there will be no difficulty in supplying the needs of the city and civil station, and a little later on the Dilkusha Cantonment, when the Lieutenant-Governor formally opens them on the 20th instant. It has been decided that a large portion of the native town will obtain their water-supply *free*, to which the residents in the civil lines take serious exception, seeing that this generosity of the Municipal Board renders it necessary that the water-rate shall be higher for those who have to pay for their requirements. This feature of the question will probably receive some attention at the hands of Sir Charles Crosthwaite in the address he will give on the opening day. The Municipal Board, too, dwell on the matter in their address, but it is too early to forecast what the outcome may yet be.

THE sale of the privilege of vending opium in the several districts of the Madras Presidency for the year 1894-95 resulted in the prices obtained being Rs. 31,847 in excess of the prices realised in 1893-94. This, it is stated, is mainly due to the very high bids obtained in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godaveri, Cuddapah, Bellary, and Coimbatore. The increase in these districts as well as in the Nellore and Nilgiri districts is attributed to keen competition at the sales, and as regards Godaveri also to the fact that some native merchants having fallen out with the Marwari dealers who were the sole suppliers of the district hitherto, obtained their supplies last year direct from Indore ; and encouraged by the result, they competed at the sales with the Marwari dealers who, in order to dispose of their unexpended stocks of last year, found it to their interest to outbid them !

SOME time ago Raja Jai Kishen Das, of Oudh, proposed to start a school for native ladies at Lucknow where they could be taught by females, European and Native, in seclusion. The object was to induce the higher classes of Hindus and Mahomedans to educate their daughters in an institution where no breach of the *purdah* system was likely to occur. The proposal was submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, who, at a durbar, held at Lucknow, in February last, spoke strongly in favour of the proposed institution in the presence of a large number of raises and taluqdars, and suggested that they should raise funds by subscription to defray the expenses of the institution which would amount to about Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Eighty-nine raises and taluqdars supported the movement, and resolved that the institution should be named after the Empress of India. The committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions has now been formed, Raja Jai Kishen Das being the president, and Munshi Nawal Kishore, C.I.E., the treasurer.

SPEAKING generally, it may be said that satisfactory rain has fallen over the whole of India during the past week with the exception of some parts of Madras, where the rainfall is still very deficient. The weather in July this year contrasts strangely with that of last season. There was not a single storm in July or August 1893, whereas during the past week two have occurred, both remarkable in this way. In July, 1893, abundant rain fell, more especially in North-Western India, and the currents were steady to a degree. In the present month, although they are giving almost as abundant rain as last year, they are very unsteady, and cyclonic whirls appear and reappear on the slightest provocation. At present a partial break in the rains obtains in Northern India, which will probably be very welcome.

A WRITER in the *New York Forum* endeavours to show that the Indian Missions are not a failure, as many experienced Anglo-Indians declare. "The constitution of Hindu society is absolutely (he writes) the worst in the world. It is fossilised. Man is a god—or a demon, it matters little in Hindu theology—to woman, and the high-caste man occupies much the same position towards the low-caste man. Should we welcome a new religion that puts the horse and the dog on the same plane of spiritual and personal rights with ourselves ? Will the high-caste Brahman welcome the missionary who tells him that God did not make superior and inferior races, but made of one blood all the nations of men ? No person who has ever heard the bitter cry of Asiatic womanhood will speak flippantly of Christian missionaries. The introduction of Christian society not only overturns the social order in the mind of an Asiatic, but it shocks his sense of propriety, and hers, too. No Asiatic society can understand reliance upon self-control to preserve virtue. It knows how to keep its men and women apart only by locking the latter into harems and zenanas, veiling them thickly on the street, and perhaps guarding them with eunuchs."

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT has given up some of her rare leisure moments in London to a chat with a contributor to the *Sketch*, from which we learn that so important is local colour in her eyes that before acting "Izeyl" she made a special study of Buddhism. As regards Dr. Ibsen, to whom some playful person appears to have assured her that we in England "are quite devoted," she admires "his Titanesque power ;" but "grieves at his obscurity and the cruelty we cannot but observe in his conception of life." Madame Sarah Bernhardt declares that she never was a supporter of the Theatre Libre, which she considers to have positively injured and retarded theatrical progress. The public, she added, were justly frightened by the kind of plays which were acted, and excess of realism led to a reaction in favour of romanticism. To the question, "What do you think of the London stage ?" the great actress replied : "I adore the Lyceum. Ellen Terry and Irving are enchanting. Yes ; I try to imitate some of the latter's marvellous 'jeux de scene.' I go to school at the Lyceum. I have modelled my theatre in Paris on Mr. Irving's house."

SILVER AND THE TARIFF AT WASHINGTON.

MR. SHIELD NICHOLSON'S REJOINDER.

COMMENTING on Lord Farrer's paper in the *Fortnightly* on the above subject which we published yesterday, Mr. Shield Nicholson writes :—

Lord Farrer's paper is made up of so many suppositions and alternatives that the only method of reply seems to be to take them *seriatim*. It may, however, be remarked, in the first place, that the style is a little out of date. The controversy on silver has certainly passed the point at which it could be stifled by strong language.

To begin with it is surely strange to call he assumption that the fall in silver has stimulated the export trade with silver-mining countries "wholly unfounded" when in the next sentence it is admitted that a fall in the exchange value of the currency of any country gives a *momentary* stimulus to the exports and a momentary check to the imports. The commerce of the world is not transacted in a momentary manner, and the "inevitable reaction" has failed to come about in twenty years. The reference to Indian statistics repeats the fallacy of the report of Lord Herschell's committee. The fall in the exchange is only one cause affecting trade, and its effect may be hidden or neutralised in particular years by other causes.

But the recent currency experiment in India has shown in a most startling way the influence of a change in currency on the course of trade. The fall in silver, and the comparative rise in the rupee, have dislocated the balance of India's foreign trade.

It is strange also to find Lord Farrer implicitly approving of the closure of the Indian mints. Everybody knows that the rupee has only been kept up in value by an increase in the sterling debt of India. If India stops borrowing and sells the Council bills for what they will fetch, the artificial value of the rupee will vanish. "The present attitude of the British Government" has only proved one thing, and that is that its duty is to do something, and no longer wait for the "inevitable reaction."

The adoption of a silver standard by the United States would probably be an advantage not only to that country, but to the rest of the world. All the index numbers show that silver has retained its stability of value relatively to commodities ; demonstrating that it is not silver which has depreciated, but gold which has appreciated. The objection to such a policy are partly sentimental. The richest country in the world would not like to adopt a standard that India has tried to get rid of. The beginning of all the trouble was the *eclat* ascribed to a gold standard by Germany. There is the farther difficulty that a great part of the indebtedness of the United States has been definitely incurred on a gold basis, and repudiation, as suggested by Lord Farrer, would be out of the question.

The proposal that the United States should try to enforce the adoption of bi-metallism, by a policy of exclusive dealing, may be impracticable, but cannot be described as "great folly." There may be, as Adam Smith said, good policy in retaliation, if the result is to bring about a better state of things. Most of the nations of the world are still "infected with the virus of protection," and their statesmen imagine that governmental interference is beneficial. There can be little doubt that this country would suffer more than the United States by a currency war of the kind supposed for the simple reason that our foreign trade is proportionately of far greater importance.

The fallacy that inconvertible paper is on the same footing as silver has so often been refuted that its recrudescence seems surprising. It is only necessary to restate, that relatively to commodities silver has not depreciated.

There is, of course, in the United States a silver party of the narrow, selfish kind described by Lord Farrer. But it is a small party, and bi-metallism is supported by the general public altogether apart from the interests of the owners of silver mines. It has been repeatedly pointed out that the silver-mining industry is comparatively of small importance. The real leaders of bi-metallic opinion in the United States are men like Professor Walker and Principal Andrews, and they would be the last to advocate anything in the nature of repudiation or "soft" money.

They believe—and give reasons for their belief—that a bi-metallic standard is a better standard than gold. It must be remembered also that bi-metallism is the traditional policy of the United States just as it used to be of this country. Further, America is so deeply involved in silver coins and certificates, that any rehabilitation of silver that seems possible would recommend itself to American statesmen. To assert that "there are Englishmen at Washington fanatical on the subject of bi-metallism, and deeply imbued with hatred of the gold standard," may or may not be accurate, but it certainly has no bearing on the policy of the United States. The Irish vote may have some influence, but hardly the English.

The importance of the statement attributed to Mr. Reed lies in the idea that the United States may adopt a vigorous and possibly aggressive policy rather than in the precise nature of the policy proposed. The threat of the Indian Government to close the mints was long regarded as the cry of "Wolf, wolf !" But the wolf came at last and suddenly. It is equally possible that the United States may take some sudden action. She has done so before in matters of currency, and may do so again. The moral appears to be that the British Government should take time by the forelock and invite a Conference of the nations before any more experiments are tried.

Twenty years may be but as a moment in the history of the world, but is is a very long time for a generation of business men, as the traders of Manchester and Dundee know to their cost.

J. SHIELD NICHOLSON.

PROFESSOR FARADAY'S OPINIONS.

In order to understand Lord Farrer's communication, it is necessary to bear in mind that his Lordship is one of that minority of members of the Gold and Silver Commission who still oppose bi-metallism ; and that he was, moreover, a member of that Herschell Currency Committee which was responsible for the two most disastrous blunders of recent English policy—the obstructive attitude of the English official delegates at the Brussels Monetary Conference, and the closing of the Indian mints. In replying to Lord Farrer's statements, it is not necessary that I should attempt to defend Mr. Reed's "threat" of the formation of a Protective Union with prohibitory duties against nations engaged in promoting the rise in the value of gold. The son of an original Manchester member of the Anti-Corn Law League, I am a Free Trader of the most uncompromising type, and a bi-metallist because I know that gold monometallism has tended to destroy Cobden's work, to substitute fiscal barriers, and tariff wars, for free exchange and economic peace, and to encourage, and even justify, debtor-nations in resisting robbery by repudiation.

Not a single fact can be adduced in support of Lord Farrer's assertion that the Windom-Sherman Silver Act injured the United States or any other nation. The depression of trade and industry in America began with anticipations of the suspension of that Act, and has been more acute since the actual suspension than it was before, although the currency system which Lord Farrer wishes to see established in India is already effectively established in the United States ; for, while the former Power cannot pay in gold, except by means of the pernicious system of continuous borrowing, for unproductive expenditure, the latter can, and does, pay in gold. The sole cause of the depression in America, and elsewhere, is the general and persistent fall of international prices ; and that is the consequence of gold monometallisation. Had the Silver Act caused inflation there might have been some basis for Lord Farrer's contention ; but it did not cause inflation, as Professor Andrews, a Democratic delegate to the Brussels

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th July.

Read letter from the Engineer-in-Chief, Ujjain-Bhopal Railway, No. 2032, dated 30th June 1894, inquiring, with reference to the Secretary's letter No. 3419, dated 5th September 1891, the actual rates at which the Port Trust will do the work of landing and despatching, by rail to Ujjain via Godhra and Ratlam, about 15,000 tons of material consisting of rails, sleepers, bridgework, &c., but no locomotives or rolling stock, arriving for the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway, the probable date of shipment being September to November. Read draft letter to the Engineer-in-Chief, Ujjain-Bhopal Railway, intimating that the Trustees will undertake the work and the charges will be the same as those quoted in this Office No. 3419 of 5th September 1891, except the item of 8 annas a ton for the performance of the duties previously performed by the Port Storekeeper, for which no charge will be made in consideration of the large quantity to be dealt with: but should the material happen to be discharged at a berth at the Docks not having a siding near by, cartage will be charged for the conveyance of such material to the siding at 8 annas per ton: that no demurrage of wagons in Bombay will accrue to the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway, and arrangements will be made for furnishing them with forwarding notes; but in the event of the material being detained on the Dock premises beyond the free days allowed, namely, 7, through no fault of the Trust, then the Dock Officers shall be at liberty to remove such material out of the way, and the cost of removal plus ground-rent will be charged to the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway, but the last mentioned charges are not likely to be incurred as the Railway Company has always supplied wagons as they were wanted, and it is believed that the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway will wish to have the material forwarded as fast as it is received: and requesting that the bills of lading and packing accounts of stores be forwarded to the Secretary of the Trust for transmission to the Docks Superintendent, and that the stores should also be so consigned unless the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway would prefer to appoint a separate Agent.

Resolution.—The draft letter is approved.

Read letter from the Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company, dated 15th June 1894, and addressed to the Docks Superintendent, reporting that after the Oriental had sailed it was discovered that the forward main inlet valve chest of the feed-pump was seriously flawed, which is supposed to have been caused by the ship's bottom touching the Dock wall when lying alongside No. 1 berth in Victoria Dock; and inquiring whether, in order to prevent the possibility of damage occurring to the Company's ships, the Trustees are prepared to supply two large fenders or wooden dummies to each berth. Read memo. from the Docks Superintendent, No. 3523, dated 16th June 1894. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 29th June 1894, reporting that the S. S. Oriental entered the Victoria Dock on 14th April at 5-10 p. m. drawing 21 feet forward and 22 feet aft, was berthed in No. 5 and not in No. 1, and left on the 21st April, drawing 23 feet 6 inches forward and 24 feet aft; that from soundings taken in February 1894 the silt in No. 5 berth was at the highest up to a level of 58 feet 8 inches, which gives the least water over the mud on April 19th, as 22 feet close into the Dock wall; that he has ascertained that the feed inlet of the Oriental is about 8 feet above the level of the keel on the starboard side of the vessel, consequently it is impossible that the valve could have touched the Dock bottom or the mud accumulated above it; that he understands that the Oriental was observed, when in Dock in April, to have a strong list out from the quay, that is, to port, and it is most probable, if the damage was done in the Victoria Dock, it was done through the vessel heeling over to such an extent that the feed-valve came in contact with the side of the Dock wall and being bound hard against the wall by the ropes securing the vessel, she would be liable to injury, more especially as the tide rose and fell in Dock: and observing that he is against the supply of fenders to vessels in Docks being undertaken by the Trust, and that the masters of vessels should take all precautions necessary; that they should see that they are properly fended off the wall and supply all necessary material for doing it. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 4096, dated 29th June 1894, forwarding a section of the Oriental's bottom at the injured part and saying that, if the ship had a considerable list off the wall, her bilge might be brought more or less close to it, and that he sees no reason for furnishing fenders of any kind to the Dock berths. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No, 4122, dated 30th June 1894, reporting that having noticed that the Oriental, now in Dock, had a list off the wharf, he went on board on the 30th instant and asked the Chief Officer to put the hand lead over the side between the ship and the wharf, where there were suspended 4 large fenders; that the lead stuck at about 7 feet from the surface of the water, indicating that the ship's bilge was at a point a little lower down close up against the Dock wall, whereupon the Chief Officer got the fenders adjusted so as to fulfil the purpose they are intended for. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee, advising that a reply be given to the Acting Superintendent, P. and O. Company, by giving all the facts recited, and saying that the Trustees on a previous occasion, after careful consideration, decided that it was not necessary to provide fixed fenders and they are not prepared to alter that decision, and that they are also of opinion that, with proper precautions in loading and the use of suitable portable fenders at water line, it should not be possible for a vessel to touch the wall.

Resolution.—The Superintendent of the P. & O. Company should be addressed accordingly.

Submitted letter from the Port Officer, dated 4th July 1894, reporting that Ally Meya Syrang, Pilot Schooner No. 2, has been pronounced unfit for further service by the medical adviser of the Port Department, and forwarding his pension roll.

Resolution.—The medical certificate is not in proper form and the particulars of pay for period prior to 1st July 1889 not being shown. The application should be returned for amendment in these respects.

Submitted note by the Chairman, reviewing the statistics and requirements of the steamer coasting trade at the East Wall Victoria Dock, dated 28th June 1894, stating that the East Wall, south of the entrance up to Carnac Bunder, is 1,040 feet in length, but of this only 390 feet on the north is available for steamers as south of this the rock has not been excavated and the wharf wall is founded for the most part on the natural surface of the rock, and this length is of no use as a wharf for berthing vessels; that the whole of the wall will presumably have to be rebuilt at some future time, but it will be sufficient for the present in order to accommodate another steamer to provide for the berth space being extended 200 feet southwards, the cost of which, including the coffer dam, would probably be Rs. 2½ lakhs, and it would take 1½ years to carry out; that it is also desirable to remove the spur of rock fronting the whole of the wharf in question to R. L. 57·00 as it is unquestionably responsible for a great deal of the silting in the inner dock channel, and its removal will, it is hoped, produce a material reduction in the cost of dredging; that, if the rebuilding of the wall and removal of this rock are carrried on at the same time, the rock excavation would cost less as the coffer dam could be made to enclose a considerable area of the spuer which could then be excavated in the dry at a rate probably ⅓rd of the cost if done by divers: and proposing (para. 22) that the Engineer be instructed—(1) that the Trustees attach much importance to the early removal, to below R. L. 57·00, of the whole of the rocky spur lying off the harbour wall between the north end of No. 13 shed and Carnac Bunder; (2) that, while desiring to defer, if possible, the reconstruction of the whole of the Victoria Dock East Wall, they wish to provide immediately for an extension of the deep water quayage to a length of, in all, about 558 feet, so as to afford sufficient room for two coasting steamers at a time; and asked to report as to the best method of carrying out these objects, and that, meanwhile, a two-storied shed so designed as to take a third storey should this be necessary, be erected at No. 14 berth: recommending also (para 24) that, to facilitate the working of the sidings, the following works be sanctioned:—Loop Siding connecting the Victoria Dock and Carnac Bunder Sidings Rs. 7,014; extending Dock Sidings on south wharf further east Rs. 1,699 and bringing to notice the necessity for more space being made available at the south-east corner of the Dock, through which an enormous traffic has to be passed: and observing that this restriction can be relieved by the inclusion, in the Dock limits, of the small plot on Carnac Bunder, coloured yellow and marked D on the Engineer's plan but it is strongly represented that even this will inconvenience the trade at Carnac Bunder. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee, recommending the Trustees to—(1) call upon the Engineer for revised plans and estimates for No. 14 shed, which should be double-storied in the first place and should be so designed as to admit of a third storey being added hereafter; (2) instruct the Engineer as proposed in para. 22 of the Chairman's note. (3) sanction the additions and alterations to the sidings as recommended in para. 24 of the note. (4) ask the Traffic Manager to show cause why the small area coloured yellow should not be included in the Dock limits.

Resolution.—The Engineer should be instructed as recommended in para. 22 of the Chairman's note. The additions and alterations to the sidings on the south wharf estimated to cost Rs. 8,713 are sanctioned. The amout should be met from the Victoria Dock loan, item 2, section II, of the Budget. Revised plans and estimates for shed No. 14 should be called for. The design to be for a ground and one upper floor, the addition of a third floor, when necessary, being provided for. The Traffic Manager should be requested to report what objections there are to the inclusion of the small area coloured yellow on the plan in the Dock limits.

Read letter from the Acting Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay Agency, No. 8672, dated 3rd July 1894, sending a copy of the minutes of a meeting held at Poona of the Acting Consulting Engineer for Railways and the officers of the Company on the 20th June last in connection with the Trustees' proposal to provide sheds or godowns at the Firewood Siding compound for the accommodaition of grain and seeds waiting shipment, at which meeting the whole matter was very fully discussed, and it was considered that, if the proposals of the Port Trustees, in regard to the establishment of warehouses, &c., are carried out and are successful, the work done by the Rtilway Company at the Goods Depot at Wari Bunder will be reduced and there might then be no need to press for the acquisition of the site of the Firewood Sidings by the Railway Company: and requesting Trustees' assent to the proposal by the Company's Chief Engineer that an accurate survey be made of the Railway and Port Trust properties in this locality at the joint expense of the Trust and the Company; and intimating that, if the Trustees concur in the proposal, the Chief Engineer will be insructed to communicate with the Engineer of the Trust and to arrange with him regarding the survey. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 10th July 1894, reporting that the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway Company, proposes to iaclude in the survey the Firewood Sidings and Malet Bunder Sidings on the Port Trust property and an equal area on Railway property, and that he is willing to have the survey done by one of his Assistant Engineers if the Trustees will pay half the cost, which will probably be under Rs. 500; and recommending that the Railway Company be asked to make the survey as he has at present no one available to take it up.

Resolution.—The Trustees concur in the proposal for the survey of the ground and agree to its being undertaken by the Railway Company's officers at the joint expense of the Company and the Trustees.

Submitted letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th July 1894, reporting that a Greek gentleman, while proceeding to the Apollo Bunder accross the Apollo Reclamation at about midnight on the 4th instant, fell into the Apollo Basin and was drowned; and recommending, with a view to prevent similar accidents, that chain barriers be placed along the north-west portion of the basin. Submitted the report of the accident published in the newspaper. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 10th July 1894, estimating the cost of providing a chain fence with old rail posts, 15 feet apart, round the Apollo Basin at Rs. 450.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 28th June 1894, reporting that the gig "Muriel" requires extensive repairs estimated to cost Rs. 270, and requesting that Rs. 250 be placed at his disposal as a special grant to meet the charges as the budget grant only amounts to Rs. 75.

Note.—This has been sanctioned by the Chairman in anticipation of Trustees' approval.

Statement of cottons, twist and metals in Port Trust Warehouses during June 1894:—

	1894.	1893.
Cotton, bales	18,298	6,878
Do. cases	27,163	9,529
Twist, bales	2,974	188
Copper, tons	329 1-2	2551
Yellow metal, tons	2301	2685

Statement showing the quantity of grain and seeds brought into the Docks by rail.

Month.	Quantity. Tons.	cwt.	Total Dock Charges. Rs.	a.	p.
From April 1894 to May 1894 as per last statement	13,650	13	7,118	5	11
For June 1894	2,921	14	2,074	9	5
Total	16,572	7	9,192	15	4*
Corresponding figures for the above months in 1893	26,742	18			

* Or per ton annas 8 (eight) and pies 11 (eleven) only.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 6th July 1894.	Total. from 1st Apl. 1894 to 6th July 1894.	For week ending 6th July 1893.	Total. from 1st Apl. 1893 to 6th July 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	23	295	15	325
,, piloted out of harbour	24	314	18	338
,, transported.	12	223	9	266
,, attended to.	5	22	2	18
,, warped	1	19	1	25
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCKS.				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	7	159	6	157
Victoria Dock	10	137	5	124
Total	17	296	11	281
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	12	160	5	153
Victoria Dock	9	141	9	121
Total	21	301	14	279
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	10	...	15	..
Victoria Dock	10	...	9	...
Total	20	...	24	...
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	50	Nil.	58
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	18	Nil.	28
Total	Nil.	68	Nil.	86

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During week. No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 7th July 1894. No.	Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1893 to 7th July 1893. No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 7th July 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge	1						
H D Kiphus*	1	3 ds	949	7	2,904	5	1,246
H B Mudlark*			302				
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S S Setos contd. from last week	..	1 d	...	..	...	..	...
S S King Arthur	1	1 d	1,416	...	...	...	...
S S Purulia	1	2 ds	1,554	17	44,677	16	39,514
Total	4	7 ds	4,221	24	47,581	21	40,760

* Docked together.

THE CONDITION OF DADAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday, I observe a letter from Mr. Joachim Pereira, late of Trombay Leper House, upon the disgraceful condition of Dadar. I now only beg to confirm the statement and to add, with a view to bring to your notice, a little incident which happened only recently when it rained pretty heavily, and the road nearing Dadar Station was flooded, so much so, that it was useless for the public, especially for pedestrians, who had to wade through the water, almost knee-deep, and this, owing to evidently defective drainage. It was on this occasion that I observed a native, while attempting to get into the Dadar Post Office (which, by the way, was all under water) suddenly collapsed into the gutter to the merriment of passers-by. Another evil. At present there are only two police sepoys stationed, one opposite the Anglo-Portuguese School, almost at Dadar, and the other right arms way off at the bazaar. I have known several instances when persons have been waylaid at nights and assaulted either through animosity or with dishonest intention, and the consequence is, that for want of police assistance, they have to yield to fate. Whether or not it is the rule with the authorities to post policemen at such distances as the present, I am not in a position to state; be however it may, a rule, no doubt, is a rule, but it is a very hard rule, indeed to punish Peter for the sins of Paul. Can nothing be done to remedy the evil complained of?—Yours, &c.,

V.

HAJI SHEIKH KADIR BAKSH, Honorary Magistrate of Fyzabad, has issued an appeal inviting the friends and admirers of Mir Muhammad Hussain, late Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture (N.-W. P. and Oudh) to raise a memorial in honour of the deceased, and thus show the esteem in which their friend was held.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE FIRST WOMAN LAWYER AMONGST US.

THE *Indian Spectator* states: Miss Cornelia Sorabjee has returned to India after completing her law-studies in England, and there is reason for all of us to be proud of her. She had a brilliant career at college here, and the wider knowledge, she cannot but have brought with her, will enable her to be still more useful to the country than she would have been, had she remained content with her Professorship at the Guzerat College. Like her mother, she has now resolved to devoote herself to the members of her sex. She is the first woman lawyer amonst us; and as such, means to devote herself particularly to those of her sex, who want legal advice and cannot consult directly male lawyers. As Miss Cornelia said in the course of the lecture she delevered on the 7th instant, at the Wilson College, Indian women, Hindu or Mahomedan, have a legal status and rights and privileges to assert and depend. But the *purda* system compels them to have recourse to middlemen, who almost always make themselves rich at their cost. To such, Miss Cornelia would certainly be a God-send. We hope she would enable Bombay to be the first city in India to open up a new rellef and a new field of professional labour to the womankind of the country. European medicine has already entered the Indian *zenana*. It is meet that law should follow there. Both together will, we suppose, do much to relax the fetters under which the ladies of India are at present groaning.

THE AMEER'S PROPOSED VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes: The prolonged stay at Simla of Sir Salter Pyne seems to have resulted in certain *pourparlers* of a definite character in connexion with the proposed Ameer's visit to England. Travel is no doubt an education by itself when the person travelling keeps his eyes open, and is intent on taking mental notes after the fashion of the proverbial "chiel." And, perhaps, no person is more in need of travel than an oriental potentate, more or less secluded in his zenana or surrounded by a body of courtiers and flatterers whose business generally is to keep him as much uninformed as possible. The influence, therefore, of Western civilisation on such a potentate by means of travel need not be exaggerated. At any rate, it enlarges the horizon of his vision, and enables him to understand what the outside world of Europe and America is. The Ameer of Afghanistan, however, is not entirely out of touch with European civilisation. During his exile in Samarcand and Bokhara he came into close contact with Russian civilisation, which was something. Moreover, his little colony of Englishmen at his capital for the past ten years has awakened in him a keen desire to be well acquainted with Europe, and especially with England and her mighty Queen, whom he reveres with all the reverence due to her age, her amiability and her deep and abiding sympathy for her Eastern subjects and eastern potentates, dependent or independent. It would indeed be an epoch in the annals of Afghanistan when so shrewd and observant an Ameer as Abdur-Rahman could venture to start on a journey to England at his age and with the eternal gout troubling him.

REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The *Gujerati* says: The unwisdom of treading on a serpent, as a native proverb has it, was clearly perceived by the Bombay Government after the exclusion of the Central Division from the newly-enlarged Provincial Legislative Council. Poona, Ahmednagar and other important towns resented this exclusion and forwarded their protests to government against the unfair treatment they had received. Some of the municipalities in the Deccan were equally prompt and even the public of Bombay joined in condemning the one-sided scheme of representation framed by the local authorities. The whole presidency raug with loud protests, and some of the apologists of Government were then shrewd enough to suggest that all this unpleasant agitation would have been averted, if a quieter Division had been selected for a victim. It is now reported that Government, with a view to pacify the malcontents in the Deccan, have proposed to deprive the Northern Division of its privilege of sending a member to the Council. The claims of the Central Division are undoubtedly high; but it is scarcely fair to sacrifice Gujarat for the sake of the Deccan, when Government are quite in a position to confer one more elective seat without weakening their majority.

MR. WESTLAND'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

Says the *Indian Spectator*: Mr. Westland's visit to Poona and Bombay turns out, as we duly anticipated, to be the result of a laudable desire to be personally acquainted with the cotton industry of our city. So well has he utilized his short stay here, that he may now be trusted to form an unbiassed opinion on the question of a countervailing excise, which, ten to one, Government shall have to consider in coming March. The attitude of the representatives of our mill-owners surely stends a favourable comparison with that of their Lancashire competitors. They have clear arguments and indisputable facts upon which they base their case. Mr. Cotton, their spokesman, took Mr. Westland through the premises of one of our thriving mills, and showed how unprofitable it would be for Indian mills to spin the finer counts and weave the better cloth, Lancashire is exporting to India; and how at present the industry is actually paying the new import duty on the stores required, which represent 25 *per cent.* of the total cost of production. Mr. Cotton also pointed out to the Finance Minister that an excise on Indian productions would afford a protection to the manufacturers of other nations besides England, which would simply be, as he said, almost barbarous. All these arguments and facts are so unanswerable that we would be surprised if they fail to make an impression upon the mind of Mr. Westland. It was certainly a welcome assurance, which he gave, that he had come to Bombay with an open mind on the subject, and that neither he nor the Government of India had come to any definite opinion on the matter of the proposed countervailing excise. Let us then hope that they at least will not, if they have to propose the removal of the exemption of Manchester goos from the new tariff, show the same weakness as they did last year, by first patiently submitting to an excise on home manufactures and then by trying to defend a course which, if left to themselves, they would never take. The Secretary of State of course powerful to do anything he likes. But if he, out of party considerations, compels the Viceroy in Council to give effect to an unjustifiable measure, let the blame rest on his shoulders, and on them alone.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks: Excise or no excise? That is the question uppermost in the mind of millowners at the present hour. The Finance Minister came, saw, and departed, almost Cæsarlike. Whether the information supplied to him by the leading millowners will assist him in resisting on behalf of the Government of India the preposterous demand of Manchester is a problem. India proposes but Manchester disposes, whenever Indian interats have to come into conflict with Manchester interests. And as both the great political parties in England have to depend on Cottonopolis, we for one cannot but think that a strong agitation all over the country is necessary to prevent the preposterous impost which Manchester intends foisting on India. Let India once bear down this barefaced philistinism. And she will ever free herself from the shackles of that Philistine town! This is the golden opportunity for the economic "revolt" and we sincerely trust it may succeed. India must emancipate herself from the chains of Lancashiremen.

The *Gujerati* observes: The Hon. Mr. Westland's visit to Bombay with a view to examine personally the working of the local mill industry does not augur well for the next year's budget. It shows that dark clouds are slowly but surely gathering on the horizon, and Government are looking out for ways and means for extricating themselves from a very serious financial crisis. To-day the exchange has gone much below the budget rate and unless it takes an upward course, an appalling deficit in the budget for 1895 is a positive certainly. The resources of internal taxation have been all but exhausted. The Famine Insurance Fund has had to be misappropriated in the last financial statement, and it is questionableowhether similar procedure will be again toleratedd next year. It is equally problematical whether the Provincial governments with their already crippled resources will quietly submit to be fleeced any longer. The only alternative is to bring cotton fabrics within the purview of the newly-imposed tariff. Manchester merchants are sure to move heaven and earth to prevent this being done, and it seems from Mr. Westland's visit that our Government are seriously considering whether anything can be done to conciliate them by levying a countervailing excise duty on Indian products.

The *Dinbandhu* discourses: Like a spoilt child in sulks nothing will satisfy the Manchester Mill-owners except some form or other of hampering the cotton industry in this country. The imposition of an excise duty on the products of Indian cotton mills will tell on this industry—already tottering: that is nothing to the Lancashire Cotton kings—why it is perhaps *the* thing they heartily desire. The ruin of the cotton industry in India must mean the inoreased prosperity of Manchester. It is all natural—it is one of the evil factors in the active principle of competition. We hope the Indian Government will firmly oppose any such handcapping of a struggling industry which at present finds food for thousands who have given up cultivation of the land as a means of livelihood.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

TREBELLI'S MISSING WILL.

IN the Probate division, on Friday (June 22), the hearing of the case of "Bettini *vs.* the Royal Academy of Music" was resumed, before Sir F. Jeune and a special jury. The defendants propounded a draft of the missing will of Mdme. Trebelli-Bettini, under which the Academy took the property for the purpose of founding a Trebelli scholarship, and the plaintiff, the daughter of the deceased, opposed, pleading that the will was revoked by the deceased prior to her death, and therefore she prayed for an intestacy.—Mr. Lookwood, Q.C., and Mr. Deane appeared for the Royal Academy of Music, and Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. Searle for the plaintiff.

Mdlle. Antoinette Bettini again entered the witness-box, and her cross-examination was continued by Mr. Lockwood. In reply to questions, she said after her mother's funeral she went to her residence, The Abbey, but no will was found. No one ever danced or jumped about, nor did anyone exclaim, "Here it is, here it is!"

In re-examination by Mr. Willis, Mdlle. Bettini said she expressed her regret to her mother for writing the letter of July, 1887. It was at the close of the year 1891 that she heard of Mr. Musin's marriage. She had been looking over some papers last evening, and she found a letter (produced). It was addressed to her mother's cook. The initials of the sender of the letter were "M.S." (Marie Schwade), Madame Trebelli's servant when abroad. The letter was here read as follows:—

Dear Marie,—Warn Mdlle. quietly that Madame M. Musin, and lawyer go to Paris next week for the divorce, and to get married. Madame Clive does nothing but weep. She is like mad. Madame goes on Saturday. My God, what an affair! Her mother will show her the door. What a terrible affair! Try and write to father of Miss. Do your utmost if you have any love for poor Mdlle. It will be her ruin. The family are in the greatest despair. Terrible things are expected. Try to warn, so that the husband does not consent; write me immediately. Tell me your own opinion of the affair. What a misfortune for us all.

Zelie Vandour said she was now 30 years of age, and was residing with Mdlle. Bettini. She first met that young lady in France in 1885, and subsequently she received a communication from Mdlle. Bettini, and the result was she came to England in March, 1887. At that time Bonne Marie was in the service of Madame Trebelli in Abbey-road. She recollected taking the letter of July, 1887, to Madame Trebelli. She certainly was not aware of its contents. Mdme. Trebelli was living near at hand, and when she went there she used to see M. Musin at all times of the day. On one occasion Madame Trebelli said she was about to prepare M. Musin's bath. While at Etretat she certainly never heard of Mdlle. Bettini refusing to send for a priest when her mother was ill, nor did she ever hear or know of Mdlle. She denied acting rudely to Madame Trebelli on any occasion. She recollected going to the deceased's house in the Abbey-road when a search was made for papers, but on that occasion no paper or will disposing of the property of Mdme. Trebelli was found. She never heard while searching any one exclaim: "Here it is."

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood, the witness said when she first left her parents she had some money with her, but she could not recollect the amount. When she went into Mdlle. Bettini's service her wages were 3*l* a month, but afterwards she had 4*l*. a month, and that was the salary she had now. When mademoiselle could not pay her wages and was in want of money, she did her best, and lent her some. She began to assist her with money in 1887.

Mr. Lockwood: Who do you think the daughter loved best—you or her mother?—I think she loved me best.

Mr. Calkin Lewis, solicitor to the plaintiff, said no will could be found despite the most careful search. Mdlle. Bettini, whenever a box or drawyer was opened, never touched a thing.

Mr. Vert said he was at madame's house in the Abbey-road when a search was made for her will without success.

CONCLUSION OF THE EVIDENCE.

On Saturday (23rd ult.) Mr. F. Vert said he and his brother carried on business as musical agents. He remembered a telegram coming announcing the death of Madame Trebelli, and he went to Etretat, accompanied by the plaintiff and her maid. Upon their arrival they found that the French authorities had placed seals on some of the drawyers, &c., but he took no part in that matter. He never noticed that Mdlle. Bettini laughed in the house. He received a power of attorney, After they came to London they made a search amongst Madame Trebelli's papers, but could find no will or document purporting to deal with the property. Some letters were taken away after the first visit for inspection.

His Lordship: Where were the papers taken to?—Witness: To Abbey-gardens.

Continuing, witness said he opened the iron safe when the keys came from Etretat, but he found no documents there.

So far as you knew, the estrangement between mother and daughter lasted up to the time of her death?—As far as I know.

Answering further questions, he said that the plaintiff had been singing in public for some years—since 1885. She might receive 10 guineas for a concert in town and 20 guineas in the country.

Mr. Calkin Lewis, plaintiff's solicitor, stated in cross-examination that a proposal to settle the case by arbitration was rejected by his advice. He did not know then of the letter of June, 1887. He believed there was the strongest possible presumption of law that the will was destroyed by the testatrix, and that therefore the Royal Academy of Music had no claim whatever.

Mr. Frederick Joseph Clarke, manager of the strong room department at Coutts's bank, gave evidence as to the deposit there on Nov. 27, 1888, of a will by Madame Trebelli. That was taken out by her on Dec. 4 following. The missing will was deposited in the bank on Dec. 10, 1888, and that was taken out by Madame Trebelli herself on Dec. 29, 1891. The witness said he was quite certain that Messrs. Coutts had no knowledge whatever of the private affairs of Madame Trebelli.

Mr. Crispe, a member of the Bar, said he was present at the funeral of Madame Trebelli, and it was one of the most impressive ceremonies he had ever witnessed. The church was decorated. He followed the procession.

This being the whole of the evidence, Mr. Willis, Q. C., addressed the jury on behalf of the plaintiff. He contended that as the will was last seen in the possession of Madame Trebelli, the presumption of law was, as it was not forthcoming at her death, she had destroyed it with the intention of revoking it. As to the letter the plaintiff wrote to her mother, she always bitterly regretted it, but she had the satisfaction now of knowing that she had nothing to conceal, and that the world knew it all, but that had not any bearing whatever on the case. With respect to the story disclosed of the relations between Madame Trebelli and M. Musin, it was a sad and painful one. At seventeen years of age the plaintiff was proposed to by him and she accepted him, but there was the mother to be consulted, and then they knew the scene that followed, after which Mdlle. Bettini left the house, and had never since spoken to him. The plaintiff bore her sorrow for a number of years, and made various excuses as to why she did not visit her mother. She would never go near while M. Musin was there, as was proved by the entries in the diaries of Madame Trebelli. He submitted that the conduct of the plaintiff throughout had been remarkable for patience, and, apart from the letter of June 1887, she had acted quite properly. There was no denying that Madame Trebelli was very much attached to her daughter, but she was not of her mother, and the reason they all knew. Her diary contained an entry that she was charmed with her singing.

The case was adjourned over Monday.

COUNSELS' SPEECHES.

On the case being resumed, on Tuesday (26th ultimo), Mr. Willis, Q. C., resumed his address to the jury on the part of Mdlle. Bettini. He commented on the straightforward and candid manner in which his client had given her evidence, neither attempting to soften or intensify the unfortunate state of feeling that at one time existed between her and her mother. He strongly insisted that it was not the letter of July, 1887, that caused Madame Trebelli to alter the disposition of her property, which by an earlier will was left to the daughter. The circumstance that led Madame Trebelli to alter the previous disposition of her property was the intrigue she believed was going on at Thionville between her servants and her daughter. Taken as a whole, he insisted that the evidence produced on the part of the defendants had failed, and, further, that they had not adduced such trustworthy testimony as would justify the jury in saying: Upon my honour, I believe that the will of 1888 was in existence as the time of Madame Trebelli's death. He strongly condemned the conduct of the Royal Academy of Music in relying on the evidence of Sheppard, the caretaker of Madame Trebelli's town house, to found a foul charge against his client of being party either to the destruction or removal of the will, simply on the half-sleepy statement of Sheppard that he heard someone, when Mdlle Bettini and her maid were in house say: "Here it is, here it is." Such a course, he believed, showed the spirit in which the defendants' case had been pressed against his client; but he felt almost certain that the jury would come to the conclusion that at the time Madame and her maid visited at the Abboy-road the will, or anything like it, was not in existence. He repelled with great indignation the inference put forward by the defendants that Mdlle. Bettini had been a party to the destruction of her mother's will, and urged the jury in coming to a verdict not to forget the momentous importance of it to his client. He insisted that the will was revoked by Mdme. Trebelli in her lifetime, and that, therefore, Mdlle. Bettini was entitled to her estate.

Mr. Lockwood then replied on the part of the Royal Academy of Music. He took great exception to many of the statements in the fervid address of his learned friend on the part of Mdlle. Bettini. Every effort had been made to prejudice the Royal Academy of Music, no doubt with the idea of warping the minds of the jury with regard to the verdict they had to arrive at, but he should decline to follow such an example, and rely solely on the facts as proved in evidence. He denied, as Mr. Willis had stated, that the action of the Royal Academy of Music had been formed with the deliberate resolve to destroy the reputation of the plaintiff. On the coutrary, every effort had been made by the Royal Academy of Music to bring about an amicable termination to the dispute that existed between Mdlle. Bettini and the academy, but all had been rejected, and an attack had been made on the character of every witness that had come forward to give evidence on the part of the defendants. Coming to the letter of July, 1887, he contended it was a direct attempt to blackmail the mother for a miserable 48*l*. That mother, he insisted, so looked upon it, as she never forgot it till her dying day, and the depth of grief of that mother at receiving such a letter could be surmised by the endorsement on it in that mother's hand-writing praying God to forgive her daughter for writing such a letter. A more disgraceful letter, he asserted, had never been read in a court of justice. He next referred to the conduct of Zelie Vandour, and attributed to her such a command over the plaintiff that she thought nothing of her mother, and he could not doubt the powerful impression that must have been made in the minds of all in court when Mdlle. Bettini openly declared in her evidence that she loved Zelie better than her mother.

THE SUMMING UP.

On Wednesday, 27th ult., Mr. Lockwood concluded his reply. He pointed out that plaintiff had said that the object of insisting on the present public investigation of her case was to make people think better of her than they did before. He had no knowledge before he embarked in the present suit, he had no means of knowing what was the feeling as regarded Mdlle. Bettini, but now he had some idea on the subject, and it appeared to him that the daughter had little sympathy for her mother, living or dead. The evidence he had adduced showed, he thought, incontestably that Madame Trebelli never changed her intentions as regarded her daughter, and as the daughter felt so little for her mother, so that mother in her will was entitled to disown her daughter. (Suppressed applause.)

The President then summed up the evidence. He said it was somewhat extraordinary that each side knew so little of each other's case until they came into court. The whole question at issue was a very simple one, notwithstanding the mass of evidence that had been given. The question for them to decide was whether the will, which was undoubtedly in existence in December, 1888, was destroyed by Madame Trebelli with the intention of revoking it. He then referred to the celebrated case in which the will of the late Lord St. Leonards was before this court. In that case the will of the deceased could not be found, and it was then held that if the will was not in existence evidence as to its contents might be given, and if the jury were of opinion that the testator believed the will to be in existence at the time of his decease they could then give a verdict which in fact would be the establishment of the will. He proceeded to comment with great minuteness on the testimony that had been given by the great body of witnesses called on both sides of the case. He spoke in strong terms of the letter written by the plaintiff to her mother in July, 1887. It reflected, he said something of the character of the writer. He did not think any one could have written the letter who had a spark of feeling. It was a letter not written in mere haste or anger; it was a cold, studied, and deliberate letter. As regarded the change of feeling on the part of Madame Trebelli towards her daughter, there were various matters that might account for it. The disinheriting feeling was doubtless entertained by the mother up to 1890, two years, after the making of the will. Then it was, when an extract from a newspaper was shown Madame Trebelli relative to some will suit that had been decided, and she said she had taken care to give her property to persons against whom undue influeuce could not be alleged, clearly showing that up to then Madame Trebelli must have known that her will was in existence and it would be for them to form their own judgment on the subsequent conduct of Madame Trebelli with regard to the ultimate fate of the will that had caused the long and painful inquiry they had had before them.

RESULT OF THE TRIAL.

On Thursday, 28th ult., the president concluded his summing up. He said in tracing the last few months of Madame Trebelli's life, they had it in evidence that in Parisand in Etretat she had spoken about her will, and there was the important statement Madame Trebelli made at Etretat, that by the French law her daughter would have the villa at that place, but nothing more. It could scarcely be thought that such an observation as that would have been made had not Madame Trebelli believed that her will was in existence. Then, as to M. Musin, if it was not his marriage, then it could only be surmised that the retention of Zelie in her service still prevented the mother from again showing affection for her daughter. In conclusion, his lordship told the jury that the main question they had to decide was whether it had been shown by those who set up the copy of the will that the feeling of the mother to disinherit her daughter continued up to her death. A great deal had been said about the character of persons concerned in the case. In regard to Mdlle. Bettini he might say whatever had been proved against her out of her own lips. Therefore her character had been drawn by her own hand. Madame Trebelli, it had been shown, was not a woman without feeling, and she was one of those undoubted geniuses towards whom the world agreed to be a little kind.

The jury found that the will was duly executed and never revoked, and added the following rider to their verdict:—We the jury in the case of "Bettini v. the Royal Academy of Music," unanimously suggest that, having regard to the painful position of the plaintiff in the case, and to all the circumstances, the committee of the Royal Academy of Music should meet the matter in the most generous spirit compatible with their duty to the institution they represent, and that, as far as possible, the costs should come out of the estate. Further, with regard to the allegations made against the plaintiff, we wish to say that we consider them quite unfounded.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th July, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,207½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	16 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{3,000 / 3,000}	100 / 100	16 p. c.	{165 to 180 / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17}	
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	625	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
Railway Companies.				guar.	
G.I. P. R'y Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,4[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Miscellaneous.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,000 / 750}	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	310xd / 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Balham Palace	4,000	100	100	10	95xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,000	1,500	Rs. 300	5,150
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,285
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div ?	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,310xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 2?	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	2,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B. Karani & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	93
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85xd
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	425
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	2 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3[illegible]
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	90
Treacher & Co.	2,000	600	100	90	910xd
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	50
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		
Press Companies.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,45[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45[illegible]
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton Brealt Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	142½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	107½ 207½
Colaba	600	1,200	all	20	190
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	310
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		Nil	1,170
Fort	515	2'500		Rs. 80	105
French	300	50		Nil	1,200 425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	300	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khanzaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	300	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Manchuadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	107
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	292½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	127½
Prince of Wales	100	800	800	Rs25 dv	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samson	300	300	600	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	180	1,90[illegible]
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Soorji Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	203
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs.	195 1,040
Spinning and Weaving Companies.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	510
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	3.0
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000		150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,250
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		825
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	640
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	670
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	415
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	355
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	360
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	315
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,055
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,180
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		115
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,00	000	dvd Rs.40	855
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	820
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	168
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	Nil	890
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guiburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,525½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,640
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	dvd Rs.60	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,250
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	160
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	340
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkhunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,00	1,200	Nil	735
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills Ld.	900	1,000	1,000		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	32
China Leaf	"	28-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-12 "
Do. do. new	"	28-8 "
Australia do.	"	29-3
Bombay do.	"	29-1
English Sovereigns	"	13-8
Do. Dracone	"	13-7
Bar Silver 17 Bottermoney	"	95
Do. 17/4 do.	"	95-4
Carolus Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	199
Franc pieces	"	310

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
The Indian Feeders Line Company's Meeting, Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.'s, 5-30 p.m.
Rugby Football, Rangers *vs.* Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Sale of the s.s. Tanjore, Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Caspian and Pachumba entered the dock yesterday.

Bombay Art Society.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Art Society will take place this evening, at 5-30, at the Sir J. J. School of Art.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports.—Owing to the state of the ground the second meeting is postponed, until Wednesday next, the 25th instant.

Lost in a Temple.—Heeralal Bhogilal, residing at Kalbadevie Road, has reported to the police, that his daughter lost a gold head ornament, of the value of Rs. 75, in the Ramji Temple, on the evening of the 15th instant.

B. B. & C. I Railway Local Train.—We are requested to draw attention to an advertisement, appearing in another column, announcing that a local train will leave Colaba for Bandora, at 11-55 p.m. (Bombay time) to-morrow, and stop at all intermediate stations.

Disappearance of a Fever-Stricken Man.—Ramchunder Ladoo, residing at Jowba's Wady, has reported to the police, that his brother-in-law, Luximon Babaji, aged twenty-six years, who has been suffering from fever for the last six months, has been missing since Sunday last.

Carriage Accident.—At 8 o'clock, on Monday evening, a horse attached to a dog-cart, belonging to Mr. J. Mosley, residing at Mahaluxmi, was being led along Warden Road, when the animal became restive, and bolted as far as Kemp's shop, where, while taking a turn into Pedder Road, the horse fell, breaking a shaft, and one of the lamps of the carriage.

Fatal Snake-Bite.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Jagat Sawant, a mill-hand, employed in the China Mill, Sewree, aged thirty-five years, and residing in the compound of the mill premises. At 3 p.m., on Monday, deceased was walking on the grass, in the compound of the mill, to go to his hut for a smoke, when he was bitten by a snake on the big toe of his left foot. Jagat died in about half-an-hour afterwards from the effects of the poison. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

Music on the Esplanade.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Mazurka	Die Odaliske		Faust.
Overture	Macon		Auber.
Valse	Sultana		Bucalossi.
Selection	Coster Songs		C. Godfrey.
Air de Ballet	Les Etoiles		Eaton.
Galop	Wie der Wind		Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Gaekwaree Princes.—Their Highnesses Fatehsingrao and Jeysingrao Gaekwar, the heir-apparent and second prince respectively, halted at Dadar, on Monday morning, on route for Poona, where they are staying for the season. At the Baroda station platform the whole of the State Ministry and principal inhabitants were present to meet their Highnesses. At the Dadar station here, flowers, pan-supari, &c., were presented after breakfast by Mr. Suryaji Govindrao Dulap. Besides the Bombay vakeel Mr. Bhaskerao B. Pitale there were a few others also present at the Dadar Junction station. Shrmant Kaka Sahib Gaekwar Anandrao Ghatgey, Dr. Jadav, and fifteen followers accompanied the princes by the 8-30 a.m. train. Mr. French followed them by a later train.

Immunity from Disease.—The May number of the "Indian Medical Chirurgical Review" contains an original article on the important subject of "Immunity and Prevention from Diseases," by Dr. A. D. Cooper. Dr. Cooper has evidently a thorough grasp of the subject, which he handles it in a very ingenious manner. The article is a suggestive one, and opens up new avenues of research particularly in the direction of such fell diseases as tetanus, anthrax, &c., &c., which have up to this time been the will-o'-the-wisp of the medical profession and have eluded all scientific skill. Mr. Hankes has experimentally isolated the substance on which immunity depends, and he calls it "Defensive Proteid," and Dr. Cooper shows very ably how it can be developed and turned to great advantage. The subject is extremely interesting and promises to revolutionize some theories which now obtain.

Capture of a Gang of Burglars.—At 3 o'clock, on Monday morning, two persons, named Showram Yessoo and Abdul Karrim Dagdu, were coming out of a wood-depot, at Duncan Road, when they were arrested by some townspeople and handed over to the police, who, on inquiry, arrested three other persons, named Narayen Gopal, Santan De Souza, and Antone Fernandez, in a stable, at Bapty Road. Further inquiries showed that all these persons were connected with four cases of burglary, at Duncan Road, and that property, of the value of Rs. 70, was stolen by them. The accused were, yesterday, charged by Superintendent Crummey, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with house-breaking and theft, and the case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries.

Theft by a Pilgrim.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Hajee Aziz was brought up, on remand, and charged with theft, in respect of gold and silver coins, of the value of Rs. 50. Accused was on his way back from Jedda, where he had gone on a pilgrimage. During the voyage he happened to know that Haji Ali bin Mahomed, another pilgrim on board the same vessel, had kept a purse, containing gold and silver coins. He was watching for an opportunity to get hold of the purse, and one presenting itself accused quietly removed it. On missing the purse complainant reported the matter, and on suspicion accused was searched. The stolen coins were found on his person and on the vessel coming into the harbour he was handed over to the police. His Worship, finding him guilty, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Parsee Delegate for Surat.—A correspondent says :—A public meeting of the Parsee anjuman or community was held at Surat, on Sunday evening, under the presidency of its head, Mr. Davar Edalji Khurshedji Modi, at his residence, to consider the submission of names of one or more fit persons to succeed to the vacancy in the Surat Matrimonial Court, caused by the resignation of one of its delegates, Mr. Kaikhosru Hormasji Alpaiwalla. This meeting was held in consequence of a requisition made upon Mr. Davar by the Collector, Mr. F. S. P. Lely, to take the sense of the community, agreeably to the wishes of Government. It was unanimously resolved to submit four names, in the order here given—Dr. K. S. Nariman, Mr. B. N. Vakil, Dr. P. J. Nanavati, and Mr. M. D. Dadysett, barrister-at-law.

A dishonest Railway Servant.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bheeva Rowji, a labourer, employed in the B. B. & C. I. Railway workshops, at Parel, was charged at the instance, of Chief Constable Moonshee, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with committing theft of a brass door-lock and an automatic brake-lever, of the collective value of Rs.4, belonging to the Company. It appears that, on Saturday afternoon, at the hour of leaving the workshops, another labourer, named Daji, noticed accused concealing the articles on his person. After accused had left the workshops for home, Daji informed a railway police havildar of the theft. The havildar proceeded to the accused's house, and on searching the premises, discovered the stolen property in the loft, where it had been concealed. Accused denied the offence, stating that the articles were brought and concealed on the loft without his knowledge by informant Daji, with whom he had had some dispute. The magistrate disbelieved the statement and sentenced accused to two months' hard labour.

A Procuress in Trouble.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Currim Jan, a Mahomedan woman, aged thirty-five years, residing in a room, at Falkland Road, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having bought, hired, or otherwise obtained possession of a girl, named Rahim Jan, a minor, under the age of sixteen for immoral purposes. It appears that the accused had for sometime past been in the habit of inducing girls of various ages, on promises of getting them married with men of affluence, to leave their proper protection, and go to her house. She then caused them to go through certain sham marriage ceremonies with men of whom the girls knew nothing. Two or three days after the "marriage" the "husbands" disappear, and the victims are then compelled to lead an immoral life for their support. On Saturday morning, Inspector Saunderson, on certain information previously received, proceeded to the house of the accused, at Falkland Road, and a girl of the age of eleven years was found therein. On accused being questioned by the police, she said the girl was brought from Ahmedabad, about seven months ago, by her (girl's) sister, who left her there. In order to enable the police to make further inquiries and to summon the girl's sister from Ahmedabad, the case was remanded. After the adjournment of the case, Mr. DeSouza applied to the court to liberate the accused Currim Jan on bail, but this was refused.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy.)

A MEMON WIDOW'S CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

BAI SOFIABAI VS. HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ISMAIL AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff prayed that it might be declared that she is entitled to suitable maintenance out of the estate of her deceased husband, Abu Baker Moosani, that the amount of such maintenance might be ascertained and secured for the plaintiff's benefit, that the necessary order for the periodical payment thereof to the plaintiff might be made ; that it might be declared that the jewels, ornaments, and other property mentioned in the plaint belong to her absolutely as her "stridhan" ; that the defendants might be ordered to deliver the same to the plaintiff ; that the estate might be administered by the court, if necessary, &c. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the defendants, executors of the last will and testament of Aboo Baker Moosani.

The plaintiff stated she is the widow of Aboo Baker Moosani, who died in Bombay on the 27th May, 1892, possessed of considerable moveable and immoveable property, and leaving him surviving his widow, the plaintiff, and no issue. He made his last will in the Guzerati language on the 31st December, 1890, by which he appointed the defendants his executors, and after ordering various pecuniary and charitable legacies, bequeathed the residue of his property for charitable purposes. By the will the testator bequeathed to the plaintiff all the gold and silver ornaments and clothes made for her at his expense. The testator directed the executors to make over to the plaintiff the property above referred to, and directed that except the same she should not raise any claim against his executors or against his estate in respect of maintenance or of any other kind whatever. The plaintiff stated that the property mentioned in the list attached to the plaint did not belong to the testator, but was her own absolute property, or "stridhan." It was presented to her in part by her parents and relatives, and in part by her deceased husband at the time of her marriage. She submitted that she was entitled to maintenance out of the estate, and that the clause in the will purporting to prohibit her from claiming maintenance out of the estate was void and of no effect. In addition to the jewellery and ornaments already referred to, the plaintiff was also presented at the time of, and subsequent to, her marriage with other jewellery and ornaments, of the value of about Rs. 1,800, which are now in the plaintiff's possession, and to which she is entitled as her "stridhan." The defendants had taken upon themselves the administration of the estate, and had applied for probate of the will. According to the list annexed to the petition for probate, the estate was of the value of Rs. 21,650 ; but the list was inaccurate and incomplete, as it comprised the ornaments belonging to the plaintiff as her "stridhan." The value of the deceased's share in the assets of the firm of Meyan Seedeek Aboo Baker and Company was stated to be Rs. 15,000 only, whereas it was not less than Rs. 25,000. The firm was carried on by the deceased and the defendants in partnership. The defendants paid to plaintiff the monthly sum of Rs. 50 up to the month of February, 1893, for her maintenance, but since then they declined to pay her anything for her maintenance. They now alleged that she was not entitled to maintenance, as the testator by his will bequeathed to her, in lieu of maintenance, the ornaments, jewellery, and clothes referred to.

The defendants submitted themselves to the court, and prayed for directions as to how they should act in dealing with the estate. The testator dealt with the ornaments claimed by the plaintiff as his own property, and the defendants had no knowledge that the plaintiff's allegations regarding them were true or not. They thought it was improbable that the ornaments were the plaintiff's absolute property. They submitted to the court whether she was entitled to maintenance in addition to the ornaments given to her by the will. They admitted she was entitled to the ornaments given to her by the will. They submitted to the court what was the effect on the plaintiff's right by her refusal to accept the devise of the ornaments to her and by her demand for maintenance. The share of the testator in the firm had not yet been ascertained, but when the accounts were adjusted, they believed that his share would come to about Rs. 15,000. As a matter of favour, defendants did pay plaintiff some maintenance, but as they might be held personally liable for doing so, they were unable to continue the payment.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

A KHOJA SUIT FOR NULLITY OF MARRIAGE.

JAINABAI VS. ABDOOLA RAHIMTULA SAYANI.

The plaintiff is a Khoja lady, wife of the defendant, a barrister-at-law, and she prayed for nullity of marriage on the ground of his physical inability to consummate it. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Moos, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff was married to the defendant in February, 1889, and that the marriage had not been consummated owing to his physical inability. She prayed for a decree for nullity of marriage and for the ornaments and clothes presented to her at the time of her marriage.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied his physical inability to consummate the marriage, as alleged, and submitted the certificates of several medical gentlemen of Bombay to show that the allegations of the plaints were not true.

On the application of Mr. Lowndes, the plaintiff's evidence was recorded in his Lordship's chambers, after which the hearing of the case proceeded in court, but had not terminated at the adjournment.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. C. CLUB *VS.* PARSI GYMKHANA.

This match was played, on Saturday last, on the Cooperage Ground, and resulted in a win for the Parsi Gymkhana, by 37 runs. For the winners Mr. D. F. Dubash played a capital 45 not out, and Mr. P. H. Daver with his average of 8 wickets for 29 runs accounted for the unusually low scoring of the Y. M. C. A. For the losing side Mr. F. Clark did yeoman service both with bat and ball. The following is the score :—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

S B Spencer, b Clark	5
E N Daver, c Fido, b Clark	1
R Daynton, b Allan	19
D F Dubash, not out	45
R E Mody, b James	1
K K Kharas, l-b-w Clark	11
P D Kanga, c Clark, b Herbert	1
P M Dalal, b Herbert	0
P H Daver, b Herbert	1
D K Kharas, c Allan, b Herbert	4
B M Gundavia, run out	0
Extras	6
Total	94

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

F Clark, c Kanga, b Daver	21
E James, b Daver	0
W George, b Daver	5
H Harrington, c Ayrton, b Daver	0
Aldridge, st Spencer, b Daver	1
Herbert, b Daver	3
Bolleau, b Daver	2
Fido, b R Mody	0
Walsh, b R Mody	5
Allan, c and b Daver	9
E Sands, not out	4
Extras	7
Total	57

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. FRAMJEE PATEL.

A meeting of the subscribers to the memorial fund of Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, the late Nestor of the Parsees, was held yesterday evening, in the Bai Bhikaijee Bengalee School, Sir Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., presiding. On the motion of Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, seconded by Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, it was resolved to make over the sum of Rs. 10,633 subscribed to the fund to the trustees of the Framjee Patel Khetwadi School, on condition that the interest on the principal be used for the maintenance of the school ; but in case the institution was closed, the principal amount should be made over to the trustees of the Zoroastrian School Association with the stipulation that the amount be invested in Government promissory notes, or Municipal or Port Trust bonds, and be credited to the school's fund in the name of the late Mr. Framji. The interest to be used for the benefit of the school, but the principal amount to remain untouched. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE MONSOON.

The gallery of the third floor of a house, belonging to one Saleh Mahomed, Haji Mahomed, at Mutton Road, came down with a loud crash, at 9 o'clock, on Monday night, carrying with it the galleries of the first and second floors also. The damage is estimated at Rs. 300. The heavy rain is supposed to have caused the accident.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The twenty-second annual report of this society (Messrs. Byrne, Nanjee, and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay Agents) has just been issued.

During the year 824 proposals were received for assuring a sum of £433,702, of which 671 for £335,196 were accepted and completed, the new premium income thereon being £14,010 14s. 3d. Of this amount, re-assurances with other companies were effected to the extent of £30,500, the premiums thereon being £1,539 1s. 0d. The following statement of new business for the last 5 years will show the progress made by the company :—

Year	Number of New Policies Issued.	Sums Assured.	New Premiums
1889	175	£106,150	£5,294
1890	271	134,110	6,700
1891	423	182,.47	8,143
1892	610	252,414	11,723
1893	671	335,196	14,011
Increase in 4 years	283%	216%	167%

The premiums received during the year, after payment of re-assurance premiums, amounted to £62,607 7s. 9d. in addition to which £533 was received for the purchase of an annuity. The interest on investments amounted to £21,252 4s. 1d. The expenses of management, properly chargeable to the year's business, amounted to £9,563 9s. 6d. The directors have continued their policy of devoting a portion of the reserve fund, set apart for such purposes, to the extension of the company's agencies and connections, and have expended £2,000 in this way during the year with the result already shown of a very large increase in the new business. The death claims amounted to £23,904 0s. 7d. and the endowments matured to £2,738 5s. 0d. A sum of £3,531 4s. 3d. was paid for surrenders of policies and positive notes. The Life Assurance Fund stood on 31st December, 1893, at £481,488 14s. 0d., showing an increase of £34,561 8s. 11d. during the year. The total assets of the company on the same date were £567,889 10s. 10d., or after deduction of all outstanding liabilities £561,834 3s. 7d. A special trust has been established for the granting of investment or capital redemption polices payable at the end of a certain number of years, irrespective of life contingencies. A few such policies have already been issued, and a sum of £126 9s. 1d. has been set aside to meet the necessary liabilities thereunder. It is hoped that a considerable business will be done under this scheme, and the co-operation of the shareholders towards this end would be appreciated. The amount standing to credit of profit and loss account at 31st December, 1893, was £4,908 19s. 11d. from which the directors recommend the payment of the same rate of dividend as has been paid for the past five years, viz., 7 per cent., which will absorb £4,741 15s. 8d., leaving £167 4s. 3d. to be carried forward in the profit and loss account and £4,000 in the reserve fund.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—Edward Wallter Stoney, Civil Engineer, Madras Railway, Madras, for E. W. Stoney's Points and Signals Locking, Detecting and Controlling Slot Device ; Richard Clarkson Scott, of 24 Drury Buildings, 21, Water Street, Liverpool, England, Manufacturer, for improvements in treating or ageing spirit ; Samuel Telford Dutton, Civil Engineer, of Marl Bank, in the City and County of Worcester, in England, for improvements in interlocking pull-over levers and apparatus for operating same ; Arthur William Macleod, Civil Engineer, Free School Parsonage, Calcutta, for an electrical punkah-pulling machine ; Sidney Straker, Civil Engineer, and the Central Cyclone Company, Limited, Manufacturers, both of 37, Pomeroy Street, New Cross, in the County of Surrey, England, but formerly of 32, Graham Street, City Road, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in machines for grinding, crushing, or disintegrating grain and other materials.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Edward Garlick, Architect, of No. 28, Apollo Street, Bombay (late of No. 6, Canal West Road, Sealdah Calcutta), for destroying refuse and excrement (to be called Garlick's improved refuse and excrement incinerator). (Filed 29th June 1894) ; Louis Emerson Howard, Gentleman of Plainfield, Union County, New Jersey, in the United States of America, for improvements in electric arc lamps. (Filed 29th June 1894) ; Henry Thompson, of Trinity Street, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England, Engineer, but at present residing in Calcutta, India, for a new or improved process for rolling tea and improvements in tea-rollines and curling machines applicable thereto. (Filed 27th June 1894) ; Augustin Avrial, Manufacturer, 16, Dronot Street, Paris, France, for improvements in sewing machines. (Filed 29th June 1894) ; Narayan Chimnaji Divadkar, Drawing Master, residing at Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay, for Divadkar's perspective apparatus. (Filed 28th May 1894) ; Everard Hesketh and Alexander Marcet, both of 23, St. Swithins Lane, in the City of London, England, Engineers, for improvements in or connected with the manufacture of gun-cotton or other manufactures in which cooling water liable to become acidulated is employed. (Filed 30th June 1894.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions, for the period shown against each :—William Blizard Williamson and George Henry Williamson trading as Williamson and Sons of Providence Works in the City of Worcester, England, Manufacturers, for improvements in metallic boxes or cases for storing articles of food, tobacco, snuff, and paint, and for other like purposes. (From 5th September 1894 to 4th September 1895) ; William Blizard Williamson and George Henry Williamson trading as Williamson and Sons of Providence Works in the City of Worcester, England, Manufacturers, for improvements in metallic boxes or cases for storing articles of food, tobacco, snuff, and paint, and for other like purposes. (From 5th September 1894 to 4th September 1895) ; William Alfred Gibbs, of Gilwell Park, Sewardstone, in the County of Essex, England, Esquire, for improvements in, and connected with, furnaces and apparatus for the production of hot air for drying and other purposes. (From 11th July 1894 to 10 th July 1895.) George Henry Smith, of Helmet Buildings, 11a, Warmwood Street, in the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, England, Copying Apparatus Manufacturer, for improvements in producing manifold copies and in materials to be used for this purpose. (From 25th July 1894 to 24th July 1895) ; Charles Joseph Van Depoele, residing at No. 57, Center Street, in the City of Lynn, County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in carbon contacts or commutator brushes for use with Dynamo-electric generators and electrodynamic motors. (From 10th July 1894 to 9th July 1895.) ; James Yate Johnson, of 47, Lincolns Inn Fields, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for improvements in graphophones or instruments for recording and reproducing speech and other sounds (From 27th August 1894 to 26th August 1895.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have, respectively, failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act. (V of 1888) or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Captain W. W. Baker's invention for an improved door and window holder, to be called Baker's safe door and window holder. (Specification filed 18th April 1890) ; Messrs. J. S. Foley and J. Rase's invention for improvements in matches and in boxes or magazines therefor. (Specification filed 7th April 1890.)

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

There will be a match under the above rules on the Cooperage to-day between the Rangers and Bombay Volunteer Artillery Football Club. Play to commence at 5-30 p.m., sharp. The following are the teams :—

Rangers F. C.		B. V. A. F. C.
G F Lund	Full back	Gunner A Quinney
	Three-quarter backs	
J E Waller		Gunner W H Cole
H C W Fido		Gunner F Hogan
H E Winckler		Gunner F Spencer
T J Reed		
	Half-backs	
G Kelly		Gunner F V Joyce
T Potts		Bombr H O Coates
	Forwards.	
J E P White		Gunner C Rowbotham
E Good		Gunner H Hickey
J W Roberts		Gunner E W Flower
J W Manly		Gunner Gouldstone
C Aldridge		Bombr H J Ilsley
H Peters		Corpl W Zurhurst
W Sell		Gunner W Booker
F H P Blodwell		Gunner G Brown
		Hon Mem W H Marks

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held on the 17th August, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make Appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any Application that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd August. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this Office.

By Order,
F. CHAMBERS,
Acting University Registrar.

University Office, Bombay, 11th July, 1894.

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AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press,

PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

THE only changes in London yesterday in the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter, were an advance of 3-16 per cent. in the price of 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £55¼; and a reduction of 1/8 per cent in the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to ⅞ per cent., that on short London Bills remaining at 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver in New York was 1/8 cent. dearer, at 62 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., was quoted yesterday at 32s. per 416lbs., nominal, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady; and Brown Rapeseed at 31¼s per 416lbs., shipment this and-or next month, shipment to Amsterdam, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats queit; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 55-64d. for July-September deliveries and 3 29-32d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The price of Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday at 7 1/8 cents for ready Mid-Uplands; and 6·94 cents for September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

A small business was done in our local Cotton market to-day, the total Sales having reached only 650 bales, of which exporters bought 200 Broach, at Rs. 203; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 164; and the Mills 200 Damergaum, at Rs. 196; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 159-80; and Pachora, at Rs. 167 per candy, the tone having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have both been closed to-day for a native holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,346	bales.
Wheat	7,941	cwts.
Linseed	5,013	,,
Rapeseed	6,203	,,
Poppyseed	775	,,
Groundnuts	1,541	,,
Castorseed	696	,,
Rice	4,350	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone with but very little doing. Few steamers are offering for forward loading; but, on the other hand, produce is very scarce.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 0 25-32d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and remained thereat all day, with but little or no inquiry for any delivery; and for three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 0 29-32d. for near, and 1s. 0 15-16d. for forward delivery, at which we have heard of a moderate amount of Bills being placed. From Calcutta we hear that rates are quoted about 1-32d. higher than those ruling here, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 25-32 to 13-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 13-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 0 29-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·35¾	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103⅞ for Fours for cash; and for this month's settlement, at 103 11-16, and, after declining 1-16 per cent. from this level rates remained steady to the close, leaving off at 103 11-16 for Money, and 103 5/8 for Account, with a quiet feeling. 103¼ has been named both for 3½ per Cents, and the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3; but the closing quotation was 103.

SHARES have relapsed into a state of quietude; and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Mill shares and of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas and Manockjee; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,207½; but the feeling generally is steady at our quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Sierra Leone-Accra interrupted. Telegrams for places south of Accra can only be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon, on Monday, the 23rd instant.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th June 1894 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	100	10	610
Or per mile of Railway	29	6	–	35
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	9,939	10,500	122	20,561
Total for 26 weeks...	10,439	10,600	132	21,171
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 30th June 1894, on 1,676·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,57,000	3,00,000	4,000	4,61,000
Or per mile of Railway	94	179	2	275
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	34,42,335	1,01,67,635	1,26,945	1,37,36,975
Total for 26 weeks..	35,99,395	1,04,67,635	1,30,945	1,41,97,975
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year† ...	1,46,825	2,77,070	44,934	4,68,829
Per mile of Ry do.	88	165	27	280
Total to corresponding date do.	32,62,107	96,68,007	1,62,594	1,30,92,708

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 7,829
Increase to date ..... ,, 11,05,267

* Includes Rs. 25,000 on account of haulage and hire of postal vehicles.
† Including Supplementary.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th June 1894 on 45 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	500	30	1,030
Or per mile of Railway	11	11	1	23
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	18,347	45,072	682	64,101
Total for 26 weeks...	18,847	45,572	712	65,131
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)*	754	304	16	1,074
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	12	1	43
Total to corresponding date do.	13,713	29,049	435	34,197

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 44
Increase to date ..... ,, 30,934

* Including Supplementary

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BECK—July 11, at Sukkur (Sindh), the wife of Thomas Henry Beck, Full Inspector, North-Western Railway, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OBSERVER.—Doubtless your remarks are quite true; but the letter is unfortunately too personal for publication.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1894.

THE "fifth and final" report of the Royal Commission on Labour in Great Britain is opportunely issued at a period when the apparently conflicting claims of capital and labour are more than ever forcing themselves upon the attention of the civilized world. America has recently maintained its reputation for doing everything on a large scale by labour disputes which have agitated the Republic from centre to circumference and have led to scenes of pillage and confusion almost unexampled in the history of such quarrels. On the Continent the most unsettled feeling prevails, and at times the unrest asserts itself in serious outbreaks of disorder. At home strikes and rumours of strikes continue, but happily there is observable a greater inclination on the part of both masters and men to settle their disputes by means of Boards of Arbitration. It is to Great Britain, the centre of the world's commerce, that the Governments confronted with the labour problem are most likely to look for guidance, and therefore the conclusions arrived at by the Royal Commission are deserving of careful study. The Commission has been in existence for over three years, during which period an unparalleled number of witnesses have been examined, either by the Commission or by assistant commissioners. A new and very valuable feature in the history of national enquiries has been initiated by the Commission accompanying each volume of evidence with a separate digest thereof. In these busy days when not one man in ten thousand has the time or patience to read through a mass of evidence, the publication of these digests will do much to rescue a great deal of valuable material regarding the labour question from the oblivion in which it would otherwise have been buried. In the final report now before us an exhaustive "general review of the evidence" is given, the matters dealt with including the conditions of labour; associations and organizations of employers and employed; relations between employers and employed; conciliation and arbitration; limitation of hours of work by legislation; irregularity of employment; the employment of women, and a labour department and labour statistics. With regard to the latter subject, it will be remembered, a Labour Department has been established for over twelve months and is doing good service in "collecting, digesting, and publishing statistical and other information bearing on labour questions," under the direction of that past master of statistics, Mr. Giffin. Local correspondents are located in most provincial towns of importance and a penny monthly journal, "The Labour Gazette," is issued for the purpose of enabling workmen and others to obtain accurate information on all labour questions. While not concerning itself with matters of opinion, the journal seeks to provide a sound basis for the formation of such opinion.

The first and foremost question which arises in regard to the general conclusions of the Commissioners is: to what agency do they look for remedying the evils to which their attention has been called during the three years of enquiry? No countenance is given by them to the Socialistic or Collectivist schemes for transferring to the State or to local public bodies the ownership of all the means and larger instruments of production. Even could the practical and equitable difficulties of the transfer be overcome, the removal of the stimulus of private gain would have a most deadening effect upon industrial enterprise, and the ideal of social peace would still be only an ideal. The transfer of the workman's services from the capitalist to the State would not make him one whit less anxious to obtain what he would consider the due recompense for his toil. The struggle would be with different opponents, and be fought with different weapons, but it would not cease. The system of co-operative association is a far different thing, and is spoken of by the Commissioners as having a valuable educational influence upon workmen. In the conduct of strictly co-operative associations the relative remuneration of labour and capital, and the conditions of employment have to be settled by workmen themselves. The educational influences of such societies are not confined to their members, but produce amongst the industrial classes generally a knowledge of the principles governing the remuneration of work. The Commissioners also say that they have received "gratifying and encouraging testimony to the value from the same point of view of the principle of profit-sharing. They regard all forces that make for a more widespread knowledge of economic laws as of immense importance in the settlement of the labour problems of the hour; in fact, this is regarded as the crux of the whole question. In former days the workman and the employer were brought into frequent contact: in modern times the growth and development of large industrial establishments has resulted in the creation of considerable bodies of workmen, more or less separated in their lives and pursuits from those under whom they work. The mutual ignorance arising from this separation," the Commissioners say, "is the main reason why so many conflicts take place, turning upon the division of the receipts of the common undertaking between the owners of the machinery and material, and the workmen who supply the labour." For many existing evils legislation is not, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the remedy required; they rather look for a gradual amendment of these evils by the operation of natural forces. They see reason to believe that the course of events is tending towards a more settled and pacific period, in which there will be a clearer perception of the principles which must regulate the division of the proceeds of each industry consistently with its permanence and prosperity between the employer and employed.

It must not be supposed that the Commissioners content themselves with mere generalizations, for the report contains numerous important recommendations calculated to assist the operation of the "natural forces" to which we have alluded. They do not favour a general system of industrial tribunals, regarding it as impracticable, but at the same time it is thought there might be some advantage in establishing them and empowering town and county councils to carry them on in a tentative manner. These tribunals would deal only with disputes arising out of existing agreements or trade customs. But all the greater and more serious disputes affecting large bodies of men have regard to the future rather than the present, and to the modification of existing conditions rather than to their interpretation. The next question, therefore, is whether it is desirable to establish statutory boards of conciliation and arbitration. On this point the report concludes that no central department could have the local knowledge necessary to attempt with success the creation of such institutions, and that the intervention of local public authorities cannot be usefully extended at present beyond the experimental action referred to. The Commissioners do not recommend the direct establishment of voluntary boards of conciliation by the State, but they think that a central department, on the lines laid down in the bill introduced in Parliament last year by Mr. Mundella would do much by advice and assistance to promote the more rapid and universal establishment of these boards. The appointment of arbitrators on labour disputes should be vested in a public department, so that the persons appointed might be "fairly free from the suspicion of bias." The recently-appointed Labour Department should have extended powers, and attempts should be made to remedy the confusion now existing by the overlapping of authority, in regard to the administration of various Acts dealing with sanitary regulations, hours of labour for women and children, and so forth. The proposal that a maximum working day should be fixed for all trades and occupation alike is dismissed as not calling for serious examination. The settlement of the hours of labour in any trade by a vote of the trade is more defensible, but the practical difficulty to be overcome before this plan can be generally adopted is that of defining a trade, and ascertaining its collective decision. The Commissioners hold that non-unionist workmen should be protected as far as possible by the public authorities, and that individual liberty for masters to employ and men to serve when they please should be maintained. They are of opinion that when picketing takes the shape of besetting the entrance of a factory in a threatening manner it comes under the definition of unlawful assembly, as given by the late Sir James Stephen. They cannot, therefore, recommend special provisions which would unavoidably have an invidious aspect. The sanitary conditions of labour are touched upon; and a more stringent and watchful administration of the Factory Acts is urged. The law should be strengthened as to give power to inspectors to summarily close premises esentially unfit for workshops. But the chief note underlying the whole report is, as we have seen, a belief that the general conscience as to social duty is growing day by day.

MR. SYED A. M. SHAH, at present resident in London, makes, in the pages of the *Indian Magazine and Review*, a very spirited defence of his countrymen against the attacks levelled against them as regards the status of Muslim women. He begins with the assumption that English people derive most of their knowledge of social customs in India from the writings and speeches of European travellers and missionaries—which is true. And adds that the accounts given by some of these are greatly exaggerated and others not genuine—an assertion which, we regret, we cannot refute. Mr. Syed Shah admits that Muslim women are not so well educated as European women, but he does not think that "this kind of superiority" implies that the standard of morality or of happiness among Eastern women is lower than that of their European sisters. Their status, he maintains, is in many ways not inferior to that of European women, and that "in spite of the outcry of some missionaries and globe-trotters." He protests against our judging of Indian manners by those of our servants, and basing a description of Indian customs and modes of life on a tale told in a police court. Neither virtue nor vice, he asks us to remember, is the exclusive property of any race or creed, and then he proceeds to prick some of the bubbles which fly in the air around him. As regards the seclusion of women, he tells us it is conservatism, the survival of an old custom—not cruelty or a want of proper respect for the sex. He reminds us that similar customs once prevailed in Europe, and quotes the opinion expressed by Lady Dufferin after visiting several zenanas, that nowhere had she seen women more sympathetic, more full of grace and dignity, more courteous, or more successful in the art of giving a really cordial reception to a stranger than those met behind the purdah. Lady Dufferin also said that she considered that under the present condition of Eastern life the zenana system offers many undoubted advantages. This expression of opinion Mr. Syed Shah quotes as a set-off against the exaggerations of parties anxious to tell travellers' tales and those who cannot be regarded as wholly disinterested. Then as regards polygamy, the writer proceeds to enlighten those who have the good fortune to read his well-written article. To say that a Mussulman can marry as many wives as he wishes, he pronounces a direct suppression of the truth. The Koran declares that a man may have two, three, or four wives, not more; but he must deal equitably with all, and if he cannot do this he must marry only one. And as Mr. Justice Ameer Ali says more than ninety-five per cent. of the Mussalmans in India have only one. Colonel Macgregor estimates that in Persia ninety-eight per cent. of the Mussalmans are monogamists, while the Bishop of Lahore quoting the Indian Census report, a month ago, showed that there was but one per cent. of Muslim polygamists in this country. Polygamy is, therefore, the exception rather than the rule. Further than this Mr. Syed Shah certainly makes out a very strong case for the defence—a case which will bear stricter investigation than the accusations to which he replies. But there is a second part of Mr. Syed's article on which there will be less divergence of opinion. It deals with the subject of Indo-European marriages. He does not discuss whether or not a native of India should marry a native of England, his object being to warn the public at home against the danger of this fast-growing evil. Such unions, he warns them with certainty, are most unpopular, and have not turned out to be happy. Englishmen who have not been out in the East have not the remotest idea of Indian life, as he tells them, and therefore do not realize the gravity of the question, and the men who propose to marry them do not, for their own reason, enlighten them. But he warns them that the English wife of an Indian is cut off from every one of her own race; Indians do not have much intercourse with such a couple, and though all these unions may not have turned out badly, the chances are in favour of degradation, remorse, and misery. No stronger arguments against such unions could possibly be adduced than those set forth by Mr. Syed Shah, who counsels English parents against the many imposters at home, who represent themselves to be what they are not, and he urges parents not to consent to such unions. No one will, for a moment, deny that, in writing on this subject in the strain in which he does, Mr. Syed Shah is, as he claims, doing his duty for the benefit of both nations.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is not at all pleased with the report on the administration of estates under the Court of Wards under his supervision, and makes loud complaints of the cost of management. His Honor thinks them inordinately large. Not only so but Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick demands minute details as to the expenditure of each of the sixty-four estates the Court administers. In his resolution in review of the report, his Honor delivers a lengthy homily on the subject of horse-breeding experiments which have been made on one of the estates, and reminds officers that it is necessary for them to attend carefully to it. He declares it to be the paramount duty of the Court of Wards to manage the estate for the benefit of the ward. This, his Honor explains, does not, of course, mean that the management is to be conducted on such niggardly principles as to allow of no improvement being made which would not directly increase the ward's income. Such improvements as a good landlord would, in the ordinary course of things, be expected to make for the benefit of the tenants and residents of the estate, may properly be undertaken by the Court of Wards; and, if the estate is a very large one, and one on which the zemindars are much given to keeping horses, it may be a very proper thing for the Court of Wards to purchase a few stallions for their use, or even to undertake horse-breeding on a small scale if it is not likely to entail any loss worth speaking of. But anything beyond this, says Sir Dennis, such as the starting of horse-breeding operations on a large scale with a view to the improvement of the stock in the Province generally, or the undertaking of extensive agricultural experiments with a view to the development of the science of agriculture generally, would be altogether unjustifiable. These are works, he observes, which it is in the highest degree creditable to a great landlord to undertake; but the guardian of a minor has no more right to undertake them on behalf of his ward than he would have to spend large sums of the ward's money in founding an orphanage or a leper asylum. No doubt, the unlucky experiments failed, and the officer who undertook them has regretted very much that he ever touched horse-flesh. Had he succeeded it would have been quite another story, and the probabilities are very strong that he would have been held up to his colleagues as a fitting object of emulation, have been commended to Government for his remarkable foresight and ability, and he might have pushed on in Government service with rapidity. But, unfortunately, he did not succeed.

DURING the Viceroy's tour his Excellency will stay at Amritsar, Lahore, and Peshawar, and preside at prize distributions and other functions at these stations. The annual Convocation of the Punjab University takes place at Lahore at the end of November, and it is contemplated that the Senate will invite the Viceroy to attend and give his views on educational questions. At Quetta, it is believed, there will be a considerable assemblage of Chiefs, headed by the new Khan of Kelat and Sir James Browne, and a durbar is likely on this occasion to be held there.

LETTERS received in Quetta from England confirm the report that Mr. Vernon, of cricketing fame, will, in all probability, bring out an eleven next cold weather to try conclusions with crack teams of India. Efforts will be made to get up a representative eleven in Beluchistan to play Mr. Vernon's team either in Lahore or Karachi.

THE *Times of Ceylon* says:—A strange story is told of a passenger going to England by the Austral, which called here, from Australia, the other day. He is a man of the name of Henry Louis Bertram, who, twenty-eight years ago, possessed an unenviable notoriety in New South Wales. The story is that Bertram, then a comparatively young man, holding the position of a dentist, was mixed up in an intrigue with the wife of a banker, named Kinder. One of the early results of that intrigue was the death of Kinder, ostensibly from a pistol shot, but now believed to have been due to poisoning. Circumstantial evidence, however, led to Bertram being found guilty of shooting Kinder and causing his death, and he was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. Whilst he was in jail the circumstances connected with the undoubted poisoning of Kinder came to light, and, as this poisoning matter had some bearing on a series of poisonings, that took place in Sydney, some time ago, connected with numerous outrages on women, Bertram was not released at the expiry of his twenty years' imprisonment pending inquiries being made. These lasted another eight years; but he has now been set free, and is a passenger to England by the steamer Austral, of course under an assumed name. To an old colonist on board that knew him, however, he admitted his identity, and still proclaimed his innocence, declaring that he had no hand in either the shooting or the poisoning of Kinder. Possibly, we may hear later Bertram's own version published in book-form.

A CONTEMPORARY says:—We hear that it is now practically decided that the 16th Lancers leave Lucknow this season and will be relieved by the 4th Dragoon Guards. The 16th will go to Pindi to relieve the Queen's Bays, who are in orders for Egypt. The report that the 16th Lancers would leave Lucknow was contradicted almost as soon as it got about, and it was then said that they would remain where they are and that the 4th Dragoon Guards would go to Pindi to relieve the Bays. As, however, the present statement is made on the authority of the *Army and Navy Gazette* we suppose it must be taken to be correct. Lucknow will be extremely sorry to lose such

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ADMIRAL TALAVERA VERNON ANSON has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital Pension of £150 a-year, vacant by the death of Vice-Admiral George William Preedy. He was born November 26, 1809, and is the eldest surviving son of the late General Sir George Anson, G.C.B., K.T.S. He entered the Navy in June, 1824, on board the Britomart, 10, Commander Octavius Venables Vernon; with whom, and Captains the Hon. Charles O. Bridgman and the Hon. Richard S. Dundas, he afterwards served on the Mediterranean and West Indian stations until promoted to lieutenant, March 12, 1833. In this rank he served in the Spartiate, 76, Captain Robert Tait, the Blonde, 46, Captain Francis Mason, and the Seringapatam, 46, Captain John Leith, until promoted to commander, on June 30, 1838. As commander he commissioned the Pylodes, 18, December 12, 1839; and took her to the China station. He took part in the operations against Canton, and was present at the storming and capture of Canton, for which service he was advanced, June 8, 1841, to the rank of captain. He subsequently commanded the Eurydice on the Cape station from October 1846 to December 1849, and in charge of the boats of the squadron successfully attacked and destroyed several piratical strongholds on the East Coast of Africa. This Eurydice was the vessel which, in 1878, capsized off Dunnose, Isle of Wight. Towards the close of the Russian War Captain Anson commanded the James Watt, and flew his pennant in her until 1857. In October of that year he was awarded a good service pension, but was obliged to relinquish it on obtaining flag rank in 1861, at the age of 52. Since that time Admiral Anson has not been employed on active service.

The number of invalids sent home from the Mediterranean appears to be increasing. Malta fever is the chief cause, and this suggests inquiry. Less than fifty years ago Malta was looked upon as one of the healthiest places in the Mediterranean, and local fever was rarely heard of. May it not be possible that the harbour of Valetta and its adjoining creeks have become foul owing to the matter deposited by many scores of ships. There are no tides in the Mediterranean, and the Maltese harbours run high up into the land, with but narrow entrances. There is no river flow to scour them. The authorities should take steps to investigate the state of the harbour.

The cruise of the Northampton, when further enquired into, really amounts to an attempt to supply the Navy with boys, less the usual training in the stationary educational establishments. At the ordinary recruiting centres, boys are entered up to the age of 16 years 6 months, provided they attain 5ft. 2½in. in height, and a chest measurement of 31½in. Those who join the Northampton must be between the ages of 16 years 9 months, and 18 years, and be not less than 5ft. 3in. in height and 32½in. round the chest. The boys therefore who have been rejected by the recruting officers of the first reserve ships or other centres are to have a chance of entry within on and a-half years they can add half an inch to their stature and an inch to their girth, and provided they can do this, they can escape with other lads within the prescribed limits of age, height, and girth the now usual course of training, a six months' cruise in the Northampton being substituted for it. But in all other respects the customary regulations are to be complied with. Presumably they will have the same gratuities, &c., which are offered to the younger boys, but not any higher rates of pay or allowances. We trust under these conditions that the physical examination will not be lowered, although it appears likely that this test cannot be made so stringent as it is at the London recruting centre. The enquiries into conduct and character now made in the case of younger boys should also be carried out in their entirety unless an entirely lower class is to be allowed to join. While seamanship and gunnery will doubtless not form part of the course on board the Northampton, it is highly probable that an important part of the training will be the inculcation of habits of cleanliness and discipline.

A curious plea is made by a correspondent of the "Globe," signing himself Haud Immemor. This gentleman is of opinion that it must have occurred to hundreds of the visitors to St. Paul's that something was wanting there, and this something a monument worthy of the great Nelson. He asks, therefore, is it not time this matter was taken up, and that the nation should subscribe for a suitable memorial in the great basilica to him who was mighty on sea, and to whom we English owe so much? Haud Immemor has evidently not looked very far in St. Paul's or he would have seen Flaxman's monument to the Hero of the Nile and Trafalgar, unless indeed he means to suggest that there should be two monuments. His letter, however, reminds us that neither in St. Paul's or elsewhere has there been any memorial yet erected to those who went down in the Victoria. In Westminster Abbey there is a splendid monument to Sir Cloudesley Shovell, whose sad ending in the Association on the reefs of Scilly is there described as England's Great Loss. Monuments are also in existence, we believe, to those who perished with Balchen in the Victory and with Troubridge in the Ramillies. But, so far, the loss which Britain sustained when Tryon and his gallant shipmates went down is uncommemorated. We throw out the suggestion therefore to those whose duty it is to see our countrymen are not put to shame in this matter that now is the time to make a move.

A new regulation has been issued affecting those engineers who do not possess the requisite educational certificates to enable them to qualify for the rank of Chief Engineers. They will be allowed to present themselves in May of each year at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, or the Royal Naval Engineering College, at Keyham, and there undergo the same examination as that which is now the final for engineer students. Those officers who fail to pass on two occasions will not be allowed to present themselves again unless satisfactory explanation is given. This opportunity for qualification is not to interfere with the needs of the Service, which may oblige officers to be absent on the occasions when examinations are held.

Government is now constructing, or commencing to build, nine new battleships, each of which, we understand, is to be armoured with 14 or 16 inches of Harveyed steel. The question asked by Mr. Jaques is therefore extremely important. The result of the experiments at Indian Head establishes two points, one is that the process of tempering, or hardening or Harveying, whichever we choose to call it, may be carried to such a degree of perfection, that even a plate in fragments, treated in this way, will smash up the toughest projectile. The other is that the exercise of the greatest care during the chemical process will not prevent the development of serious flaws likely to occasion premature breaking up, should the operation be employed with plates over 10in. in thickness. If the tempering of armour for the new battleships is to be effectual for smashing up projectiles, we have to take the chance, in making it so, of using untrustworty plates. On the other hand, if a tougher but less highly tempered material be employed, though the plate may be more vulnerable, it may be less liable to be broken. Which evil is the least—possible cracking or possible penetration? We fancy naval men will unhesitatingly prefer to take the latter risk.

The Bonaventure, having been rejected by the Australians as a relief for the Orlando, is to be commissioned this month to take the place of the Boadicea as flagship on the East Indies Station. She is in every way fitted for this work, and will be a great improvement on her predecessor both as a fighting ship and also as providing suitable and healthy accommodation. Before she leaves, the alterations, already referred to in these columns, which will give her a better right ahead fire, will be completed, and as she will take part in the manœuvres, an opportunity will be afforded for testing her sea qualities. She is the first of her class to hoist the pennant.

The correspondent of the "Reichswehr" at Constantinople, who from time to time gives curious information concerning the Turkish fleet, has been setting himself to correct the Pester Lloyd upon some points coucerning it. The enlargement of the naval arsenal, which was stated to be "now well equipped for turning out fully armed warships and torpede-boats," is explained by the inauguration of new tube and tar factories. Neither so far is it correct that, by virtue of an Imperial Irade, the Admiralty has received an extraordinary credit of 50,000 Turkish pounds, for the reboilering of ships, though this is a crying need. For example, in the so-called squadron in commission, the Assar-i-Tevfik, had her boilers taken out eighteen months ago, and these have not yet been renewed. The latest acquisitions of the Minister of Marine are the steamship Bahis Royal, which has been re-named Taif, and the small steam and sailing yacht Faud Pasha, which has a speed of 9 knots only. The second-class gunboat Fetat, under the command of Galib Bey, has been despatched as station ship to Prevesa, the screw steamer Messud to Lemnos, and the first-class gunboat Iskenderiyeh to Bassorah.

Fifteen years ago, Admiral Aube drew attention to the defenceless situation of Corsica, and ever since that time the question has simmered without much progress being made. The French do not depend upon their Mediterranean squadron to protect the island from attack, and are constantly haunted by the dread of Italians or Englishmen descending upon its shores. The defences of Corsica constitute a main plank in the platform, of M. Lockroy. M. Dumazet, naval writer for the Temps, not long ago described in some detail the situation of the island, and M. Bizot de Fonteny, a senator unknown to the naval world, has just presented a report on the subject to the Naval Committee of the Senate. The garrison of the island, he says, is wholly inadequate. There is but one infantry regiment, the 61st, scattered in six different stations, and of artillery some insufficient detachments at Bastia, Ajaccio, and Bonifacio.

NOTICES.

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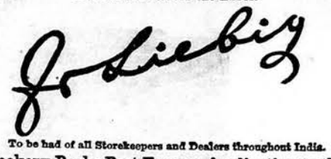

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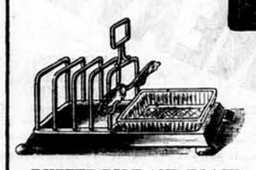
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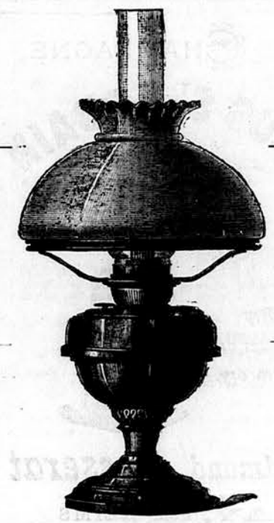

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